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Bonneville Power Administration

Allocation of Firm Electric Energy and System Reserve Energy From the Federal Columbia River Power System; Proposed Policy and Formula and Opportunity To Comment

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Bonneville Power Administration

Proposed Policy and Formula To Guide Allocation of Firm Electric Energy and System Reserve Energy From the Federal Columbia River Power System and Opportunities for Public Review and Written Comment

AGENCY: Bonneville Power Administration (BPA or Bonneville), Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Policy and formula to Guide Allocation of Firm Electric Energy and System Reserve Energy from the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) and Opportunities for Public Review and Written Comment.

SUMMARY: In 1976 BPA notified its preference customers that it would lack sufficient resources to fully meet their firm energy requirements after June 30, 1983. Since then, BPA has developed a proposed policy and formula to guide the allocation of firm energy and system reserve energy beginning July 1, 1983. This proposal reflects a public involvement effort underway since January 1978.

BPA is now publishing the proposal for widespread review and comment. This proposal provides initially for base allocations to existing preference customers from FCRPS hydro and net-billed thermal resources. As existing contracts with direct-service industrial and Federal agency customers expire between 1981 and 1993, the firm energy which becomes available will be reallocated to new and existing preference customers. As of July 1, 1991, any distinction between existing and new preference customers will be eliminated. Starting July 1, 1983, 15 percent of the available BPA firm energy will be reserved for awards to preference customers which implement approved conservation programs and achieve either at least 15 percent savings in their individual forecasted firm energy requirements in the 1989–1990 operating year or sooner, or all energy savings within their individual capabilities. It will be incumbent upon each preference customer to develop and implement a program that is tailored to its individual system characteristics.

BPA representatives will explain the proposed policy and answer questions at eight Public Information Forums—one in Portland, Oregon, October 31, and the others throughout the Pacific Northwest during the first week of November 1979. Public comment forums will be scheduled in 1980. Supporting documents will be available for review and copying at BPA headquarters 2 weeks after the date of publication of this Notice. Written comments are welcome at any time after publication and until 15 days after the last Public Comment Forum.

BACKGROUND: BPA and the Pacific Northwest face an energy insufficiency in the 1980's. While the region's utilities have reduced their forecasted future energy needs in all years through 1990, the May 1979 *Power Outlook* shows greater potential energy deficits in the mid-to-late 1980's than the 1978 *Power Outlook* indicated would probably be the case. The projected deficits are greater, despite the fact that the projected needs have been reduced. This is the result of further delays in the scheduled completion of thermal plants upon which the region is relying to meet its load growth needs.

BPA is the Federal power marketing agency which sells the power produced by 30 Federal hydroelectric projects constructed and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in the Pacific Northwest (defined by law to include Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana west of the Continental Divide, and portions of Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California). As a result of cooperative efforts to provide for supplementary thermal resource development, constructed by non-Federal interests, BPA also acquires and sells some thermal power. BPA supplies more than 50 percent of the total energy requirements in the Pacific Northwest.

BPA serves 160 customers in the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Southwest. However, the Pacific Northwest Regional Preference Act of 1964 accords geographic preference and priority for the electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric projects in the region to Pacific Northwest customers. Under the provisions of the Bonneville Project Act of 1937, as amended, public bodies and cooperatives (BPA's preference customers or PC's) in the Pacific Northwest are entitled to statutory preference and priority for the BPA firm energy available for sale. Currently, BPA has power sales contracts with 116 preference customers.

BPA also has power sales contracts to sell firm energy to 6 Federal agencies and 17 direct-service industrial (DSI or DSI's) customers located in the region. Under the geographic preference clause of the Hungry Horse Dam Act of 1944, firm energy is also sold to the Montana Power Company, an investor-owned utility (IOU) or IOU's), for use within the State of Montana.

In the past, BPA generally had sufficient power available to satisfy the requirements of all customers, including those to whom preference and priority are not accorded by law. For some years, BPA has known that it could not continue to contract to meet the firm energy requirements of its customers without acquiring additional resources. The necessary resources have not materialized. Therefore, BPA has notified its existing preference customers (PC or PC's) that it will not have sufficient firm energy available after June 30, 1983, to continue to meet their load growth and satisfy BPA's other firm energy commitments. In August 1973, firm power sales contracts with investor-owned utilities (IOU or IOU's) expired. BPA's power supply was not adequate to enable it to offer new power sales contracts for firm energy to the IOU's. In addition, BPA has stated that it will be unable to offer new power sales contracts on the same terms and conditions to its existing direct-service industrial (DSI or DSI's) customers when their present contracts expire. Representatives of the DSI's have indicated that they will apply for service from their local utilities.

BPA will serve its existing Federal agency customers until their contracts expire. Under the provisions of the Bonneville Project Act Federal agencies are not entitled to statutory preference and priority for the BPA firm energy available for sale. They will have to apply for service from their local utilities after their contracts expire or make other arrangements. BPA anticipates that existing PC's and preference applicants (PA's) will apply for the firm energy which will become available for allocation after existing BPA contracts with DSI's and Federal agencies expire.

BPA recognizes that its marketing policies affect the well-being of the region's economy and the resource planning of existing and prospective customers. Therefore, BPA believes a final allocation policy and formula, a final environmental impact statement, and the BPA conservation program specifics should be completed prior to the date existing power sale contracts begin to expire—1981 in the case of nonpreference customers and 1983 in the case of preference customers.

Otherwise, prolonged uncertainty over the substance and mechanics of a long-term allocation policy affects the capability of BPA's customers to provide for energy supplies which the BPA allocations cannot satisfy. If PC's are overly optimistic about what their share of BPA firm energy is likely to be,

shortages could occur whose impacts would vary in intensity from place to place. If preference utilities are unduly pessimistic, they may construct excess generating capacity. IOU's are also affected by the uncertainty about what future requirements will be imposed on them, depending on whether or not new public bodies and cooperatives are formed which receive BPA allocations of firm energy, and whether or not the IOU's receive applications for service from DSI's and Federal agencies which cannot be readily served by BPA preference customers.

Since the DSI's and the Federal agencies must secure alternative power supplies after their current contracts with BPA expire, BPA expects that the costs of their energy supplies will rise. The policy does not cushion the economic impact on the DSI's and Federal agencies which will occur when BPA service ends. Approximately 85 percent of the composite BPA industrial customer load (ten DSI's at 14 sites) in calendar year (CY) 1978, can readily be served by BPA's existing PC's. Seven DSI's with plants at seven sites account for the remaining 15 percent of the composite industrial customer load in CY 1978. Presumably, these industries will apply for service from the nearest IOU's or make other arrangements.

BPA is proposing that all firm loads served by a PC be included in its net firm energy requirements eligible for an allocation of BPA firm energy, with one exception: new or expanding single loads which equal or exceed 10 average megawatts in a 3-year period commencing from the date of initial service and which have not been contracted for or committed to prior to September 1, 1979. Those amounts of any loads which BPA or any Pacific Northwest utilities contracted to serve as nonfirm loads prior to September 1, 1979, will be regarded as new or expanding single loads if they become firm loads. Some examples of present nonfirm loads are the interruptible (first) and reserve (second) quartiles of the current DSI loads.

Under its existing contracts, BPA markets interruptible energy for meeting loads specifically suited for this lower quality supply. Approximately 25 percent of the DSI load is suitable for this supply. This energy, which is generally regarded as energy above critical streamflows, is available when FCRPS capability exceeds what is needed to meet contracted firm energy requirements. BPA markets this energy under contracts which contain provisions that permit BPA to interrupt deliveries for any purpose. This facilitates efficient operation of the FCRPS, provides an assured market for nonfirm energy, and supplies a load without requiring additional firm generating resources. BPA proposes to contine marketing interruptible energy to PC's which have loads suitable for such energy. Since BPA will no longer provide direct service to the DSI's after contracts expire, local utilities may purchase interruptible energy to serve these types of loads.

Under its existing contracts, BPA markets a block of energy to the DSI's which provides the FCRPS with both capacity and energy reserves. Approximately 25 percent of the DSI load is served from this supply. BPA makes use of these system reserves by restricting deliveries to the DSI's when necessary to protect BPA's firm energy commitments to its PC's or to back up a PC's own generation. BPA proposes to continue marketing system reserve energy after the current DSI contracts expire. However, the system reserve energy will be made available to PC's with BPA retaining rights to restrict deliveries for its own and contract purposes.

Six Federal agencies with eight points of delivery, accounting for 68 percent of the composite BPA Federal agency customer load in calendar year 1978, can readily be served by BPA preference customers. BPA is proposing that these loads, which are considered firm, be included in these preference customers' net firm energy requirements eligible for an allocation of BPA firm energy. The remaining two agencies with three points of delivery, that account for 32 percent of the composite BPA Federal agency customer load in calendar year 1978, will have to apply for service from the nearest IOU's or make other arrangements.

BPA has contracted to meet the net firm energy requirements of existing PC's who are computed demand customers, and the requirements, including contract demands, of all other existing PC's subject to limitations on obligations to serve large new loads and the right to restrict power delivery obligations on proper notice. In accordance with provisions in these contracts, BPA issued a Notice of Insufficiency on June 24, 1976. The Notice states that BPA cannot meet PC firm energy load growth after July 1, 1983, except for those utilities whose loads are less than the guaranteed minimum allocation. Allocation formulas incorporated in the existing contracts determine allocations of firm energy for the duration of each contract.

Prior to the Notice of Insufficiency, BPA had advised new PA's that firm energy would not be available for sale until additional resources became available and/or existing contracts expired. Nonetheless, newly formed public bodies and cooperatives have applied for service. BPA anticipates that other public bodies and cooperatives may yet be formed which will also request allocations of firm energy.

Pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 832–8321, 16 U.S.C. 837–837h, 16 U.S.C. 838–838k, 16 U.S.C. 825a, 43 U.S.C. 593a, and other applicable statutes, the BPA Administrator has developed a proposed allocation policy and formula to guide the reallocation of the firm energy and system reserve energy which will become available as all outstanding power sales contracts expire between May 11, 1981, and September 20, 1994, and to guide the allocation of resources available to the FCRPS each operating year in circumstances where they may be augmented or reduced. The policy also provides for revised allocations among PC's and service to new as well as existing PC's. The policy proposal is included in Part I of this notice.

In brief, BPA is proposing that public bodies and cooperatives it does not presently serve will be required to submit applications 30 months or more before firm energy is scheduled to become available due to contract expirations and resource additions. From July 1, 1983, through June 30, 1991, new preference customers which satisfy the criteria for service specified under (1) *Class(es) of Customer(s) to be Served* in the proposed policy will be eligible, as a group, for allocations totalling up to ⅔ of the firm energy available for allocation or reallocation during the operating year in which they first receive service. Starting with the second year of service, they will receive allocations on the same basis as existing BPA customers.

From July 1, 1983, through June 30, 1991, existing PC's will receive allocations in accordance with the provisions in their current contracts, if they adopt a satisfactory conservation program and implementation plan. By extending the contract provisions, service continues to more than 60 percent of BPA's existing PC's which might otherwise be without a BPA firm energy allocation. These customers will realize considerable savings in energy costs, since they will not have to purchase higher cost energy elsewhere.

The economic impact on all PC's depends on a number of variables such as (1) the actual amount(s) of additional firm energy available from BPA each operating year, (2) the number and size of new preference customers served by BPA, (3) the effectiveness of the

customers' conservation programs, taken individually and in the aggregate, (4) the timing of applications by preference applicants, and (5) the actual resource cost(s) of resource additions, which may or may not be reflected in forecasts.

After July 1, 1991, BPA will allocate energy on the basis of the relationship of each customer's total net firm energy requirements to all customers' total net firm energy requirements multiplied by the total amount of power BPA has available for allocation, less the 15 percent for the conservation reserve. Individual customer allocations will be increased for achievements in energy conservation, as provided under (4) *Conservation* in the proposed policy.

Prior to July 1, 1991, all BPA allocations will not be calculated on a pro rata basis and, therefore, they will not reflect a full sharing of the economic benefits and costs of BPA firm energy among BPA customers. The policy includes a feature, (8) *Sharing of Benefits and Costs,* to assure that the distribution of benefits and costs will more closely approximate what would otherwise be the case after July 1, 1991, when all PC's will receive pro rata allocations. This feature may cushion the economic change which would otherwise occur at that time by providing for a transition adjustment to the extent the new contracts permit.

BPA is proposing that allocations of firm energy be made under the provisions of new contracts to be offered to existing PC's and to PA's eligible for an allocation. The new contracts will become effective when executed and terminate July 1, 2001. These contracts will contain allocation provisions which will be effective July 1, 1983, or later in certain circumstances, for the period(s) specified in the contract provisions. BPA recognizes that an existing preference customer may elect to continue with its existing contract until expiration, or not to sign the new contract offered. The policy has addressed this possibility.

The allocation policy development process reflects prior consultation with BPA customers, state and local governments, the PNW Congressional delegation, other Federal agencies, public interest groups, and consumers. BPA initiated the public involvement process by publishing a "Notice of Intent to Develop Formula for Allocation of Electric Energy" in the Federal Register (43 FR 3611) and announcing that it would follow the BPA "Procedure for Public Participation in Marketing Policy Formulation" (42 FR 62950, December 14, 1977) to offer its customers and the public the opportunity to participate in formulating the policy and formula.

The Notice of Intent linked the 1976 Notice of Insufficiency, the post-July 1, 1983 allocations by the existing contract formula, and the need for a long-term policy and formula to guide the allocations of firm energy which will become available as a result of contract expirations, the allocations of firm energy which becomes available to the FCRPS as new resources are acquired, irrespective of source, or the revised allocations occasioned by reductions in firm energy available for marketing. The Notice of Intent also indicated that it is probable that new public bodies and cooperative will be formed which would be eligible for an allocation of BPA firm energy, and that their applications would have to be considered when BPA allocates firm energy.

BPA publicized the allocations policy development process through public mailings, news releases, and advertisements. The process to date has included briefings, discussion meetings, and analyses of views and suggestions received from the public on the development of policy alternatives, allocation policy procedure, and supporting analyses. The staff summary of the public comments will be made avialable to anyone who request a copy.

The allocation policy issues identified and discussed most frequently by the public include:

(1) the class(es) of BPA customer(s) to be served (current preference customers, new preference customers, Federal agencies, DSI's Pacific Northwest IOU's, Pacific Southwest customers served by the Intertie, and British Columbia Hydro);

(2) the extent to which BPA should require customers to commit their own non-Federal assured resources to meet their own load requirements before BPA determines their allocations;

(3) the types of loads to be served (i.e., the end uses of the firm energy BPA wholesales to its utility customers who, in turn, sell it, at retail, to consumers);

(4) the methods employed to determine load requirements and the amount of energy expected to be available to meet those loads;

(5) the extent and availability of sytem energy reserves;

(6) the durations and terms of the allocations;

(7) minimum allocations to preference customers;

(8) grades of power;

(9) rates charged for firm power; and

(10) conservation.

BPA conducted a policy analysis which addressed the issues identified in the Notice of Intent and considered all the public comments.

BPA received over 140 letters in response to the Notice of Intent and subsequent requests for public comments and suggestions. The majority of the respondents (about 70 percent) were from the general public. The remainder were utility and utility organizations, governors and state agencies, counties and municipalities, granges and other interested groups, the United States Navy, a state legislator, the Bureau of Mines, and a direct-service industry organization.

Approximately one-third of the comments related to "class of BPA customers." The most common remark was to give priority to preference customers. The next largest group favored equal sharing of resources among public agencies and investor-owned utilities. A substantial minority thought that BPA should serve all users equally without preference.

The next two largest categories of comment pertain to "rates" and "types of consumer sector loads served." With respect to rates, the most often mentioned rate factor was cost of production. There were extensive comments proposing a wide variety of rate designs including lifeline rates, interruptible services, peak load pricing, inverted rates, and others. There was no consensus on a preferred scheme. With respect to types of consumer sector loads served, the most frequent comment was to give first priority to domestic and rural consumers. The next largest group noted that the needs of people should be met before the needs of industry. A substantial minority would ignore the types of loads served and distribute power equally to all users.

The remaining comments largely addressed six other allocation issues: load determination, customer resources committed to load, grades of power, notice and duration, minimum allocations, conservation, amounts of power to be allocated. A wide variety of approaches to each issue was suggested.

In recent months, the analysis has concentrated on six major alternatives which incorporate varying approaches to the issues. BPA tested their technical feasibility and potential ramifications. As a result, the alternatives and associated methods of allocation have undergone modification. The proposed policy and other alternatives in their current configurations are displayed in the table entitled *Comparison of Proposed and Alternative Allocation Policies* included in Part IV of this Notice.

BPA considered the following evaluation criteria in assessing the alternatives: technical adequacy, reasonableness, potential economic and environmental impacts, equity, conformity with existing statutes, conservation, policy continuity, and ease of administration and public understanding. As a result, BPA proposes to implement Allocation Policy Alternative 3, subject to public comment, and additional economic and environmental analyses contemplated under applicable statutes and rules and regulations.

BPA believes that this proposal serves the public interest, since it (1) provides a method to efficiently utilize and promote widespread use in the Pacific Northwest of existing and prospective Federal firm energy resources, and (2) relies on conservation to supplement the limited Federal resource. Conservation represents the primary means available to the region in the 1980's to cope with energy deficits. The proposed policy could be implemented under existing statutory authorities, and it is conducive to achievement of many regional and national energy-related goals incorporated in State and Federal laws.

The BPA allocation proposal minimizes the degree of deviation from current BPA policies upon which BPA customers have long relied and on the basis of which they have made substantial financial and other commitments. The primary changes are to (1) make the Federal energy available to existing preference customers and new preference applicants; (2) establish a conservation reserve totalling 15 percent of the total firm energy available for allocation to preference customers; (3) require each preference customer to institute a conservation program/implementation plan as a condition for eligibility for additional allocations of firm energy from the conservation reserve; (4) terminate the fixed base allocation and the 25 MW minimum allocation to existing preference customers on July 1, 1991; (5) end direct firm energy sales to current Federal agency and DSI customers after their existing power sales contracts expire, (6) establish an offset energy arrangement to assure that the sharing of benefits and costs among BPA customers will more closely approximate what will occur after July 1, 1991, when all customers will receive pro rata allocations based on their net firm energy requirements; (7) market system reserve energy to PC's as a separate class of power; and (8) market interruptible energy to PC's to serve loads suitable for this lower quality of supply.

BPA will hold eight Public Information Forums on this proposed policy. One, a more technical session, will be held in Portland, Oregon, October 31, 1979. The other seven will be held throughout the Pacific Northwest during the first week of November 1979 to explain the proposal, present the general findings of its supporting analyses, and answer questions on the proposal and alternatives. BPA will also hold Public Comment Forums to receive oral comments at a future date or dates in 1980 to be announced later in a separate Notice and by mail and newspaper advertisement. Interested parties are urged to send their written comments on the proposal to BPA as soon as possible after this Notice is published. Written comments should be submitted to the Public Involvement Coordinator, Bonneville Power Administration, P.O. Box 12999, Portland, Oregon 97212.

The expiration date of the public comment period will be firmly established at the time the Public Comment Forums are scheduled and the dates announced. BPA accepts written comments on a proposed marketing policy at any time after it is announced and until 15 days after the date of the last Public Comment Forum. Following the public comment period, the Administrator will modify the allocation policy proposal to the extent he deems appropriate, considering the comments received, and publish the revised proposal in the **Federal Register.**

DATES: Public Information Forums will be held on the following dates at the locations indicated. At 9 a.m. on October 31, 1979, at the BPA Auditorium, 1002 NE. Holladay Street, Portland, Oregon. At 7:30 p.m. on November 5, 1979, at Mt. Hood Room, Travelodge at the Coliseum, 1441 NE. Second Avenue, Portland, Oregon; and The Forum, Walla Walla Community College, 500 Tausick Way, Walla Walla, Washington. At 7:30 p.m. on November 6, 1979, at Forum R, Eugene Hotel, 222 East Broadway, Eugene, Oregon; and City Council Chambers, 140 South Capitol, Idaho Falls, Idaho. At 7:30 p.m. on November 7, 1979, at Terrace Room A, Ridpath Hotel, West 515 Sprague, Spokane, Washington; and Phoenix C and D Rooms, Hyatt House-Seattle, Sea-Tac International Airport, 17001 Pacific Highway South, Seattle, Washington. At 7:30 p.m. on November 8, 1979, at Colt 44 and 45 Rooms, Outlaw Inn, 1701 Highway 93 South, Kalispell, Montana.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Donna Lou Geiger, Public Involvement Coordinator, P.O. Box 12999, Portland, Oregon 97212, 503–234–3361, ext. 4261. Toll-free numbers for Oregon callers 800–452–8429; for callers from Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and California 800–547–6048.

Mr. John H. Alberthal, Area Manager, Room 201, 919 NE. 19th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97208, 503–234–3361, ext. 4551.

Mr. Ladd Sutton, District Manager, Room 206, 211 East Seventh Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97401, 503–345–0311.

Mr. Ronald H. Wilkerson, Area Manager, Room 561, West 920 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99201, 509–456–2500, ext. 2518.

Mr. Gordon H. Brandenburger, District Manager, P.O. Box 758, Kalispell, Montana 59901, 406–755–6202.

Mr. Joseph J. Anderson, District Manager, Room 314, 301 Yakima Street, Wenatchee, Washington 98801, 509–662–4377, ext. 379.

Mr. George A. Tupper, Area Manager, Room 250, 415 First Avenue North, Seattle, Washington 98109, 206–442–4130.

Mr. Harold M. Cantrell, Area Manager, West 101 Poplar, Walla Walla, Washington 99362, 509–525–5500, ext. 701.

Mr. Martin C. Derksema, District Manager, 531 Lomax Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401, 208–523–2706.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Two weeks after the date of publication of this Notice, the major studies and analyses which have been used will be available for review and copying at BPA headquarters located at 1002 Northeast Holladay Street, Portland, Oregon. They are:

1. *Draft* Option Papers Evaluating BPA and Regional Power System Alternatives;
2. *Draft* Allocation Policy Discussion Papers;
3. Direct-Service Industry Impact Study;
4. Computer Listings and Tables;
5. Summary of Public Comment;
6. Skidmore, Owing and Merrill (SOM) Report;
7. Northwest Energy Policy Project (NEPP) Report;
8. NRDC Alternative Scenario.
9. Power Outlook, May 1979.

Environmental impacts of the proposed allocation policy and alternatives will be analyzed in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS on the Proposed Policy and Formula to Guide Allocation of Firm Electric Energy and System Reserve Energy from the FCRPS will be published in the **Federal Register.** BPA will solicit public views on the scope of the Draft EIS.

BPA has included Draft Tables and an Exhibit in Part IV of this Notice. They are:

1. *Estimated Net Federal Resources Available for Allocation;*
2. *Basic Load Resource Data;*
3. *BPA Preference Customers' Estimated Firm Energy Requirements,*

Operating Years 1983–84 through 1997–98;

4. *Existing BPA Preference Customers: Estimated System Loads, Calculated BPA Allocations, BPA Obligations, and Utility Deficits, By Year of Contract Expiration;*

5. *Federal Agency Customers of BPA;*

6. *Direct-Service Industrial (DSI) Customers of BPA;*

7. *Comparison of Proposed and Alternative Allocation Policies;* and

8. *Exhibit: Section 22 of the General Contract Provisions attached to Existing Power Sales Contracts.*

The tables contain preliminary or estimated information which is subject to change. Nonetheless, BPA believes the information presented may substantially assist its customers and the public in understanding the proposal and its implications.

I. Proposed Policy and Formula to Guide Allocation of Firm Electric Energy and System Reserve Energy From the FCRPS

(1) *Class(es) of Customer(s) to be Served:*

(a) BPA will accord preference and priority to existing preference customers (customers which now have firm power contracts), new preference customers (customers receiving an allocation during the first year of service), and preference applicants (public bodies and cooperatives which have pending applications). Preference customers will share the firm energy which becomes available for allocation as Direct-Service Industrial (DSI or DSI's) and Federal agency contracts expire or new resources are added to or subtracted from the system which may or may not be anticipated and reflected in BPA's resource data.(*1*)

(b) As their contracts expire, DSI's and Federal agencies may apply to their local utilities for service.

(c) BPA will continue to provide not less than 221 average megawatts (MW) of firm power for use within the State of Montana.(*2*)

(d) BPA will serve any preference applicant which BPA determines is eligible for an allocation and which BPA determines (1) can receive power from BPA in a manner consistent with BPA's policies and practices for the delivery of power to its customers, (2) has acquired or can be reasonably expected to acquire a power supply from non-BPA source(s) sufficient to meet that portion of its load not met by a BPA allocation, and (3) can receive or can be reasonably expected to receive an allocation of energy over its own or other non-Federal facilities, or available BPA facilities.

(2) *Customer-owned assured Resources:* The disposition of customer-owned, non-Federal resources can affect the allocation of Federal power. An amount of assured resources for each customer will be determined for each operating year. The assured resources will reduce the customer's requirements eligible for allocation. The capability of assured resources are determined by a customer's hydrogeneration resource based on adverse streamflows, a customer's thermal-generating resources based on probable or more conservative fuel and generating conditions, and the firm capability of a customer's other resources acquired by contract.

Starting July 1, 1983, BPA will use the existing preference customer's 1975–76 assured resources in determining its base allocation of firm energy. BPA will determine a new preference customer's base allocation assuming its 1975–76 assured resources are zero, unless the new customer has obtained some or all of the resources of another Pacific Northwest utility. For all other allocations prior to July 1, 1991, and all allocations thereafter, any resources an existing preference customer owns or acquires by purchase and uses in its own system, at a resource cost equal to or less than the resource cost of BPA firm energy, will be considered assured resources.

Starting July 1, 1983, BPA will require each customer to either use in its own system any resources which can reasonably be made available to meet its own firm loads, or to make these resources available for purchase at cost including a reasonable rate of return. These resources may be purchased first by BPA, in accordance with existing statutory authorities, for its own use or on behalf of its preference customers, second by BPA's preference customers, and third by other Pacific Northwest utilities. If the customer elects to sell or dispose of these resources in a different manner, then the amount of its BPA allocation will be reduced by the amount of the resources so sold or disposed of.(*3*)

(3) *Type(s) of Load(s) Served:* To calculate the loads eligible for an allocation of BPA firm energy, existing and new preference customers may include all firm loads served (including, but not necessarily limited to, domestic or residential, commercial, industrial, irrigation, and public authorities), except new or expanding single loads which equal or exceed 10 average MW in a 3-year period commencing from the date of initial service, which have not been contracted for or committed to prior to September 1, 1979.(*4*) Those amounts of any loads which BPA or any Pacific Northwest utilities contracted to serve as nonfirm loads prior to September 1, 1979, will be regarded as new or expanding single loads if they become firm loads, e.g., the interruptible and reserve quartiles of the current DSI loads which are considered non-firm. Federal agency loads now served by BPA which will be served by preference customers after existing Federal agency contracts expire may be included as preference customer loads eligible for an allocation.

(4) *Conservation.* BPA believes that conservation should be addressed in the formulation and implementation of any allocation policy. The potential exists for a significant further reduction in regional electric energy usage through conservation. Achievement of feasible and effective conservation through implementation of the proposed BPA allocation policy would serve the public interest by efficiently utilizing and promoting the widespread use of existing and prospective Federal firm energy resources.

BPA will reserve 15 percent of the total firm energy available for allocation to preference customers. Additional allocations will be awarded to preference customers from the conservation reserve as a reward for their individual conservation achievements. To be eligible for an additional allocation from the conservation reserve, each preference customer and each preference applicant must establish a conservation program and implementation plan designed to (a) achieve a phased reduction of at least 15 percent of what its total load would otherwise have been, absent its program, in the 1989–1990 operating year or earlier if reasonably practicable; or (b) to achieve all feasible conservation measures which can be instituted by the customer or applicant (if judged to be less than 15 percent) by the 1989–1990 operating year or earlier if reasonably practicable.(*5*)

An existing preference customer will prepare and submit its conservation program and implementation plan to BPA by January 1, 1982.(*6*) Each preference applicant will submit a conservation program and implementation plan to BPA with its application for an allocation of firm energy. The program must be implemented as soon as reasonably practicable. BPA will review all conservation program/implementation plan submissions to determine the potential energy savings that can be achieved.

If BPA determines that a program under review is capable of achieving a

15 percent savings in the customer's or applicant's forecasted firm energy requirements in the 1989–1990 operating year or sooner, or will achieve all energy savings which are within the customer's capability (if judged to be less than 15 percent), then the customer or applicant will be eligible for an additional allocation of energy. The resulting total allocation will be determined by dividing the product of the allocation formula by 0.85 (see 7. *Duration and Terms of Allocations).*

If BPA considers a proposed program deficient, the customer or applicant may subsequently submit a program amendment to remedy the deficiency in its original program submission. BPA would then provide in the appropriate operating year the additional allocation for which the customer or applicant is eligible. If a customer or applicant fails to develop a program to achieve either a 15 percent savings or the conservation within the customer's capability, then the customer will not be eligible for any allocations of energy from the conservation reserve.

If BPA determines that a customer's program will result in energy savings exceeding the 15 percent goal in any operating year, then the customer's or applicant's total allocation will be increased 1 percent for each 1 percent that the savings exceed 15 percent. This adjustment will be made for the operating year in which the savings are projected to exceed 15 percent. Thia reward can be allocated during the operating year beginning July 1, 1985, and during any succeeding operating year.

If, after adjusting the allocations for customers which (1) realize 15 percent conservation, and (2) realize greater than 15 percent conservation, some amount of the firm energy reserved for conservation rewards remains unallocated, the Administrator will determine how to dispose of this energy.

BPA is proposing a conservation program requirement, specifying a conservation goal, and prescribing an incentive for individual customers and applicants to attain the goal by providing additional allocations for adequate program design and implementation. However, BPA does not consider it appropriate to prescribe a uniform set of conservation program criteria invariably applicable to all customers and applicants. It will be incumbent upon each customer and applicant to develop and implement a program that is tailored to its individual system characteristics.

BPA will develop and publish its program standards, including evaluation criteria, annual reporting requirements, and program progress review procedures by the time the final allocation policy is promulgated. BPA's program standards may also identify those measures or actions considered conducive to achievement of the desired savings. Upon request, BPA will consult with customers and applicants and assist in the design of programs which could feasibly provide the desired savings.

Each program proposal should identify and provide support for the overall savings projected. The program proposals may include preexisting and proposed new conservation measured as well as measures required by others which could result in electric energy savings. Each customer or applicant must provide assurances that the measures will be implemented at the earliest possible date, and that each measure can reasonably be expected to achieve the specific savings associated with it. BPA and the customer will jointly evaluate individual program progress annually.

Beginning July 1, 1983, BPA will provide annual notice to its customers of the adjustments for conservation which will result in a change to the customers' allocations simultaneously with their allocations for the operating year 2 years hence. Full allocations will be made in OY's 1983 and 1984 assuming good faith efforts to conserve and the adoption of sound programs by BPA customers.

On January 1, 1984, and each year thereafter, each customer will submit a progress report and may submit a program and/or plan amendment. However, program and plan amendments may be submitted at any time. Beginning July 1, 1985, BPA will expect to have observed tangible progress. BPA will also expect its customers to show evidence of progress each operating year thereafter, and to sustain their conservation efforts throughout the contract period. BPA will not make any allocations from the conservation reserve for the appropriate operating year to customers who discontinue their program or fail to achieve the desired savings.

(5) *Load Determinations and Resource Availability:* BPA will review and approve all estimates of the firm energy requirements of customers and applicants for the purpose of allocating BPA firm energy.(7) BPA will use the customers' and applicants' net firm energy requirements to determine their allocations. Net firm energy requirements are a customer's or applicants' total system firm energy load less its assured resources (see (2) *Customer-Owned Assured Resources).*

Starting July 1, 1982, and on each July 1 thereafter, BPA will provide annual projections of the aggregate FCRPS firm energy resources available for allocation, by operating year, for the 10-year period ahead. These annual projections will represent BPA's minimum firm energy obligation for each operating year within the rolling 10-year period.

(6) *System Reserves.* BPA presently markets to the DSI's a block of energy providing the FCRPS with both capacity and energy reserves. This block of energy accounts for approximately 25 percent of DSI load (the second quartile). BPA makes use of these system reserves by restricting deliveries to the DSI's when it is necessary to protect BPA's firm energy commitments to its preference customers. They are also used to the extent that BPA is committed to back up a preference customer's own generation. BPA exercises its restriction rights directly through BPA-controlled load-control devices.

BPA believes that system reserves are needed even after the current DSI contracts expire. These needs include both BPA requirements and those of preference customers who wish to contract for their own specific reserve requirements.

The system reserve energy will be made available to preference customers with BPA retaining rights to restrict deliveries for its own and contract purposes. On July 1, 1982, and every July 1 of succeeding operating years, BPA will estimate the amount of this system reserve energy that will be made available for sale 2 operating years hence. Initially, the amount will equal about 25 percent of the total DSI contract demand specified in the contracts which have expired by the given operating year. If BPA determines that the amount of system reserves that will be needed for forced outages and other purposes must be changed, BPA will make an equivalent change in the amount of firm energy available for allocation.

The system reserve energy will only be made available to preference customers who can use such energy for their loads and who agree to provide BPA with contract rights to: (a) restrict deliveries to satisfy either capacity or energy (or both) reserve requirements, and (b) permit BPA to restrict loads directly with BPA-controlled load-control devices. If the BPA supply of system reserve energy is not sufficient to meet the needs of all customers, then each customer may purchase pro rata shares of the available system reserves.

BPA recognizes that many preference customers may not directly serve loads suitable for restriction. All customers should be able to directly share in the economic advantage of the reserve energy with other preference customers who serve such loads. Because it would be administratively infeasible to allocate system reserves to all customers in proportion to their net requirements and provide for the many complex, multiparty rate and operating contracts to implement an equitable sharing of system reserves, BPA will establish a special higher rate for this system reserve energy so that the benefits will accrue to all customers through lower BPA firm energy rates. This system reserve rate will be generally based on the average wholesale power costs of all preference customer resources, including purchases from BPA, used to meet firm loads with adjustments for the value of system reserves provided either in the average rate or in rate credits, if any, if deliveries of such energy are restricted. Such rates will be established as a normal part of BPA rate proceedings.

(7) *Durations and Terms of Allocations:* All BPA allocations of firm energy and all estimates of system requirements are subject to the adjustments for energy conservation described under (4) *Conservation.*

BPA will offer to contract to supply the net firm energy requirements of computed demand customers and the requirements, including contract demands of all other existing preference customers, subject to limitations on obligations to serve large new loads and the right to restrict power delivery obligations on proper notice. All contracts will contain allocation provisions to implement the final policy when promulgated. These provisions will take effect July 1, 1983, or later, depending on the date of execution of the contract. They terminate July 1, 2001.

Preference applicants who otherwise qualify may also receive an allocation if they apply to BPA after the final policy is promulgated and 30 months or more before firm energy and system reserve energy are scheduled to become available as a result of contract expirations, resource additions, or any operating year after July 1, 1991, when allocations are revised for all preference customers.

BPA will use the following formula for determining the allocations to preference applicants and the allocations to existing and new preference customers:

Allocation Formula

BPA will determine the amounts of (A/B)(C) and (D) for each customer.

A customer's total allocation, prior to any additional allocations for conservation and adjustments for sharing of benefits and costs, will equal:

(1) (D), limited to the customer's net requirements, for those customers where (D) is greater than their respective (A/B)(C) amounts.

(2) For all other customers, the pro rata share of the firm energy, based on net requirements, which remains available for allocation after deducting the total amount allocated under (1) above, from the total amount available for allocation (C). However, the pro rata share will not be less than a customer's (D), limited to that expressed in average megawatts.

A = Customer's total net firm energy requirements.

B = Total of all customers' net firm energy requirements.

C = Total amount of firm energy BPA has available for allocation or has allocated, less the 15 percent reserved for conservation incentives.

D = The allocation of the customer adjusted by a factor of 0.85 for conservation. For all customers, the value of "D" becomes zero as of July 1, 1991. An existing preference customer's base allocation prior to July 1, 1991, and a new preference customer's base allocation during the first year of service prior to July 1, 1991, will be computed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

To determine the base allocation for its existing preference customers, BPA proposes to continue the terms of Section 22 of the General Contract Provisions attached to its current firm power sales contracts in the new contracts to be offered existing preference customers. However, this base will be adjusted for the conservation reserve by multiplying by a factor of 0.85. The allocation can be increased for achievements in energy conservation as provided under (4) *Conservation.*

Except for the City of Tacoma and those existing preference customers formerly served by the city of Tacoma which have, contracts with provisions containing modified allocations, each existing preference customer's allocation under Section 22 consists of:

(a) *a hydro allocation* based on 1975–76 actual system firm energy requirements less assured resources. However, if this results in a net firm energy requirement that is less than 25 average MW, then the customer will recieve a hydro allocation not to exceed 25 average MW;

(b) *a thermal allocation* which is equal to a fraction whose numerator is *the lesser* of *either* actual load growth from OY 1975–1976 through OY 1982–1983, or 103 percent of the forecasted load growth, as of December 1973, for the same period *divided* by the total load growth of all existing preference customers for the same operating period (OY's 1975–76 through 1982–83) but *limited* for each customer to 103 percent of the December 1973 load forecast and *multiplied* by a factor of 1881.8 MW. (This factor was determined from BPA's 30 percent share of the Trojan nuclear plant, BPA's 100 percent shares of WPPSS #1 and #2 plants, and BPA's 70 percent share of WPPSS #3 plant (or WNP #1, #2, and #3). If the city of Eugene withdraws any power from Trojan, or if BPA acquires power from any additional net-billed thermal projects, the 1881.8 MW is subject to change.)

(c) A third allocation exists for 37 participants in the Canadian Entitlement Exchange Agreement. Under this allocation, BPA will provide annually an amount of energy equal to the difference between each participant's 1983–84 share of Canadian Storage Power Exchange (CSPE) energy and the shares available to each participant for each succeeding year through the life of the CPSE Agreement.

From July 1, 1983, through June 30, 1991, new preference customers as a group will be eligible for base allocations, adjusted by multiplying by a factor of 0.85 for conservation, from up to two-thirds of the firm energy which becomes available for allocation or reallocation due to contract expirations or an increase in the total resources available for allocation during the operating year in which they first receive service. However, a new preference customer's base allocation during the first year of service cannot exceed the ratio of all preference customer's allocations to their aggregate net firm energy, requirements.

BPA anticipates that there will be a transition in the allocation process until July 1, 1991. From that date forward, BPA will allocate energy on the basis of the relationship of each customer's total net firm energy requirements to all customers' total net firm energy requirements multiplied by the total amount of power BPA has available for allocation, less the 15 percent reserved for conservation rewards. The allocation can be increased for achievements in energy conservation, as provided under (4) *Conservation.*

BPA recognizes that an existing preference customer may elect to continue to purchase firm energy from BPA on the basis of its current contract until its expiration, and not to sign the new contract offered. If so, the customer will be entitled only to its allocation as determined under it current contract until expiration. Should the customer apply to continue purchasing firm energy from BPA prior to or at the time of contract expiration, it will be regarded as a preference applicant. As a perference applicant it will be accorded the same rights to available resources as other preference applicants. Following contract expiration, being a former BPA preference customer will not establish a special priority for BPA firm energy. The energy available from this customer's contract will be treated in an identical fashion to the energy available from an expired Federal agency or DSI contract.

The preference applicant's allocations will be held to serve them no more than 5 years following the date of application, if they are unable to accept service as anticipated. Subsequently, any such unused allocations will be made available to preference customers.

On July 1, 1982, BPA will allocate firm energy for the operating year commencing July 1, 1984. On July 1 of each operating year thereafter, BPA will notify its customers what their allocations of BPA firm energy will be 2 operating years hence.

(8) *Sharing of Benefits and Costs.* The allocation formula assures each preference customer and applicant a share of the available BPA firm energy to meet some portion or all of its system firm energy requirements. In addition, knowing what the base allocation will be, the total amount to be allocated, and how the allocation formula works gives customers and applicants a greater sense of certainty and some basis for planning conservation efforts and resources acquisitions.

Prior to July 1, 1991, allocations are not calculated on a pro rata basis. Therefore, the allocations do not reflect a full sharing of the economic benefits and costs of BPA firm energy among BPA customers. Another feature of the proposed policy assures that the sharing of benefits and costs will more closely approximate what would otherwise be the case after July 1, 1991, when all customers will receive pro rata allocations. This feature may cushion the change which would otherwise occur at that time by providing for a transition adjustment to the extent the new contracts permit:

(a) BPA will determine each customer's calculated pro rata share of the total BPA allocation (on the basis of (A/B)(C), adjusted for conservation, as appropriate).

(b) BPA will determine which customers will receive allocations that fall shy of their calculated pro rata shares and which customers would receive allocations that exceed their calculated pro rata shares.

(c) Those customers which require an increase in their allocations to meet their calculated pro rata shares may provide amounts of energy (offset energy) equal to their individual shortfalls to BPA at the average wholesale cost of their firm energy, which includes their allocations from BPA. In exchange, BPA would provide equivalent amounts of BPA firm energy to these customers.

(d) Those customers whose allocations exceed their calculated pro rata shares will receive firm energy in amounts equivalent to the allocations. The equivalent amounts would be comprised of an allocation of BPA firm energy equal to each customers's pro rata share of its allocation and the remainder which will be supplied from the offset energy received. These customers will pay for this offset energy at the average rate for all offset energy, and will pay for BPA energy, at BPA's rates.

(9) *Minimum Allocation. (8)* The minimum allocation provision, adjusted for conservation, will be included in the new contracts offered to existing preference customers and will be effective through June 30, 1991. It will not be available to new preference customers.

(10) *Grades of Power.* The BPA allocations policy applies to firm energy and system reserve energy only.

(11) *Rates.* BPA considers wholesale power rates a separate policy matter. However, future ratemaking would be affected if certain features of the proposal are eventually adopted.

Footnotes

1. Approximately 2900 average MW and 200 average MW of firm energy is currently committed by contract to DSI's and Federal agencies, respectively. New resource additions may become available as facilities not now in planning or construction are installed in existing Federal hydroelectric projects, or additional net-billed power is generated at plants presently under construction. The known new resource additions are reflected in the data on projected resources available for allocation.

2. This policy determination reflects the geographic preference contemplated by the Hungry Horse Dam Act of 1944 (43 U.S.C. 593a).

3. This should permit BPA to control the disposition of its resources, since it would discourage any preference customer from utilizing lower cost BPA energy in its system while selling its resources at profit, to the detriment of BPA and its other customers within the region.

4. Historically, BPA has sold power to the utilities without regard to the end uses served. BPA has complied with the mandatory provisions of the Bonneville Project Act to give preference and priority to public bodies and cooperatives. The Act also refers to the desirability of operating the generating facilities for the benefit of the general public, "* * * and particularly of domestic and rural consumers, * * *" but it does not restrict service to that type of load. BPA considers that Domestic and rural consumers have benefitted from its historical power marketing policies. The availability of low-cost Federal energy to serve multiple end uses has been one of a number of factors conducive to regional economic development.

5. The 15 percent targeted savings is partly based upon BPA's review of recent studies of potential conservation savings in the region, including the Skidmore, Owing and Merrill (SOM) Report July 1976 commissioned by BPA, and the 1977 conservation study prepared for the Northwest Energy Policy Project (NEPP) commissioned by the Northwest Governors. BPA has also considered the concepts in the "Alternative Scenario" proposed in January 1977 by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) for inclusion in BPA's Role EIS.

The findings of these studies vary:

(a) SOM foresees potential conservation savings of 33 percent by 1995 resulting from adoption of conservation programs ranging from moderate information and education efforts to strong mandatory measures and technologies not yet widely available;

(b) NEPP foresees potential conservation savings of 33 percent by 2000. However, it proceeds from a much lower consumption level, so all its curves fall below the SOM curves. NEPP's econometric model assumes higher energy prices and translates the effects of those prices into lower energy consumption.

The NRDC "Alternative Scenario" foresees potential conservation savings and changes in the region's industrial mix, postulating that only 4 of the 13 power generating facilities presently scheduled for completion between now and 1990 will actually prove to be needed by 1995. The "Alternative Scenario" does not specifically address needs after 1995.

BPA believes that the achievable energy savings through utility programs *may* be about one-half the maximum *potential* total savings identified in the NEPP and SOM studies. BPA is also looking at a target year of 1990, rather than 1995 or 2000. A regional and individual utility goal of 15 percent conservation savings by 1990 through existing and new programs is ambitious, but necessary and achievable. However, BPA recognizes that individual utility accomplishments may vary.

6. The allocations become effective July 1, 1983. Eighteen months should be sufficient for BPA to review the customers' and applicants' program proposals and for customers and applicants to develop and submit alternatives should BPA find the initial submission(s) deficient.

7. For policy analysis purposes, BPA has utlized data on loads and resources published in the 1979 PNUCC Blue Book of, for the East Group Utilities, data submitted to BPA in 1978.

8. The minimum allocation is not a statutory requirement. It was originally designed to meet *future* load requirements experienced by small preference customers unable to attract the necessary financing to develop their own energy resources and to assist the development of utilities to serve rural areas.

II. Public Meetings

A. *Public Information Forums.* BPA will conduct eight public information forums for its customers, consultants, and other interested groups and individuals. The forums will be educational in nature and will be designed (1) to explain the proposed allocation policy and supporting analyses and (2) to answer questions. Questions raised at the forums will be answered at that time, if possible, or in writing at a later date. The meetings will be held at the following locations and on the dates specified:

BPA Auditorium, 1002 NE. Holladay Street, Portland, Oregon, 9 a.m., October 31.

Mt. Hood Room, Travelodge at the Coliseum, 1441 NE. Second Avenue, Portland, Oregon, 7:30 p.m., November 5.

The Forum, Walla Walla Community College, 500 Tausick Way, Walla Walla, Washington, 7:30 p.m., November 5.

Forum R, Eugene Hotel, 222 East Broadway, Eugene, Oregon, 7:30 p.m., November 6.

City Council Chambers, 140 South Capitol, Idaho Falls, Idaho, 7:30 p.m. on November 6.

Terrace Room A, Ridpath Hotel, West 515 Sprague, Spokane, Washington, 7:30 p.m., November 7.

Phoenix C and D Rooms, Hyatt House-Seattle, Sea-Tac International Airport, 17001 Pacific Highway South, Seattle, Washington, 7:30 p.m. November 7.

Colt 44 and Colt 45 Rooms, Outlaw Inn, 1701 Highway 93 South, Kalispell, Montana, 7:30 p.m., November 8.

The meeting scheduled for 9 a.m. on Wednesday, October 31, in Portland will be more technical than the other meetings. The purpose of that meeting is to discuss the proposed allocation policy in greater detail.

B. *Procedure.* The meetings will be conducted by a chairperson who will be responsible for an orderly process. Each meeting will be recorded. The transcripts and questions and written answers will become part of the Official Record. The Record will be available for review and copying at BPA headquarters, 1002 Northeast Holladay Street, Portland, Oregon.

C. *Public Comment Forums.* Public Comment Forums to permit the public to submit oral comments regarding the proposed allocation policy will be scheduled in 1980 when the draft Environmental Impact Statement is available.

Written comments on the proposed allocation policy may be submitted to BPA at once. The written comments will become part of the Official Record and will be considered in the final allocation policy that will be developed by BPA. These comments should be submitted to the Public Involvement Coordinator, Bonneville Power Administration, P.O. Box 12999, Portland, Oregon 97212.

III. Glossary of Terms

An *allocation policy* is a plan to distribute the firm energy available for marketing from the FCRPS among BPA customers. The term "firm energy" includes energy from hydro, thermal, and other resources.

An *allocation formula* is a mathematical formula used to calculate the amount of firm energy which will be allocated to each qualified customer eligible for an allocation.

An *assured resource capability* means the capability of a customer's hydrogeneration resource based on adverse streamflows; the capability of a customer's thermal-generating resources based on probable or more conservative conditions; and the firm capability of other resources acquired by contract.

An *average megawatt (MW)* is a measure of average power over a given time period. To determine the average megawatts, divide the total megawatt hours measured in the time period by the number of hours in the period, e.g., if 10 megawatt hours of electric energy are measured over a 5-hour period, then 2 average megawatts would be the average rate at which power is delivered.

A *base allocation* is the fixed portion of a total allocation over a given time period. The remaining portion of an allocation, if any, may vary in amount depending on the availability of resources in excess of the aggregate base allocations.

The *Bonneville Project Act* is a statutory enactment (i.e., passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in 1937) to create the Bonneville Power Administration.

The *Bonneville Power Administration* (BPA or Bonneville) is an agency within the Federal Department of Energy. BPA was created to market the power produced by dams on the Columbia River.

Capacity refers to the amount of system power which can be supplied at any instant in time. It is usually measured over a 60-minute period. Capacity is expressed in terms of watts (kilowatts or megawatts for convenience). For example, if the maximum output from three resources is 100 megawatts each, the total capacity is 300 megawatts (300,000 kilowatts, or 300,000,000 watts).

Conservation means any reduction in energy consumption as a result of increases in the efficiency of energy use, production or distribution.

Critical period means that multimonth period, determined under the Pacific Northwest Coordination Agreement for adverse steamflows of historical record adjusted for changes in consumptive uses. The Coordinated System is comprised of the generating resources of the utilities who are parties to the Pacific Northwest Coordination Agreement. This agreement provides for the coordinated operation of the Columbia River and tributaries to maximize generation within other constraints. During the critical period the *least* amount of Estimated Firm Energy Load can be served from the Firm Resources of the parties to the Coordination Agreement. There are a number of consumptive uses which a dam with generating facilities may serve, e.g., municipal and industrial water supply or water for irrigation may be obtained from the water held in storage behind a dam.

Customer classes refer to the classes of customers BPA serves. They include preference customers, Federal agencies, direct-service industries, and investor-owned utilities.

Demand is a requirement for capacity. Demand results from electrical loads. Capacity refers to the ability of a system to produce sufficient power to meet customer loads (demands).

A *direct-service industrial customer (DSI)* is an industrial consumer who purchases energy directly from BPA. BPA presently has contracts with 17 DSI's.

DSI quartiles refer to the four blocks of energy sold to the DSI's. The first quartile (top) is energy which BPA may restrict for any reason or which DSI's may curtail for any reason. The second quartile (second from top) is energy which may be restricted by BPA to serve firm loads if and when delays occur in the construction of additional power plants, which, in turn, cause a shortage of firm energy to serve firm loads or when a forced outage occurs. The third and fourth quartiles (third and fourth

from top) are firm power that BPA is committeed to serve without interruption except for 5 minutes of interruption to maintain system stability. Half the load operating at any given time may be restricted by BPA, if necessary, because of forced outages of generating equipment.

Electric power is the rate at which electric energy is being used to do work. Electric power is expressed in watts.

Electric energy is the amount of electricity which is consumed in doing a certain amount of work. Electric energy is equal to electric power (watts) multiplied by time (hours). Electric energy is expressed in kilowatthours or megawatthours.

End use refers to the kind of use to which the ultimate consumer puts the electric energy purchased. End uses are usually expressed in terms of the class of ultimate consumer of the electric energy: e.g., industry, commercial, residential or domestic, irrigation, or public authorities.

An *energy reserve* is a supply of electric energy which is held in reserve to meet a forced outage of a generator or a shortage. Reserves can be sold subject to restriction in order to continue meeting firm loads.

An *environmental assessment (EA)* is a documented analysis performed to determine if any significant environmental impacts may result from a proposed Federal action, and provide a basis for deciding whether an environmental impact statement is needed. An EA may be prepared to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, P.L. 91–190).

An *environmental impact statement (EIS)* is a documented analysis required by NEPA whenever a Federal agency proposes to take an action which would significantly affect the environment. An EIS must identify the proposed action and reasonable alternatives and provide comparative analysis of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and each alternative.

The *Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS)* refers to the Federal system of power dams and interconnecting transmission facilities located on the Columbia-Snake Rivers and tributaries in the Pacific Northwest and other resources acquired by BPA.

Firm energy means electric energy which is to be continuously available to the customer during a specified period to meet all or any agreed upon portion of the customer's electrical requirements, except capacity.

Firm power is a source of power which should be dependable under adverse conditions.

A *forced outage* is an interruption to service because of a reduced supply of electric power from a generating source or an inability to deliver power because of a transmission facility failure.

A *hydro resource* is a source of electricity which is derived from power produced by running water through turbines.

The *Hydro Thermal Power Program (HTPP)* was a program to obtain thermal generating resources in the Pacific Northwest region and integrate the thermal power with hydropower in order to supplement the Federal resources available for marketing.

An *interruptible load* is a load which can be temporarily interrupted when power is needed elsewhere in the system when a capacity or energy deficiency occurs. An interruptible load exists through contractual arrangements between a utility and its customer.

A *load* is the demand for electric power by a customer.

A *kilowatt* is a unit of power equal to 1,000 watts.

A *kilowatthour* is a unit of energy equal to 1 kilowatt for 1 hour.

A *megawatt* is a unit of power equal to 1,000,000 watts.

A *megawatthour* is a unit of energy equal to 1,000,000 watts for 1 hour.

A *minimum allocation* is a 25 MW fixed amount of firm energy which is reserved for specific preference customers. The minimum allocation is to meet future load growth experienced by small preference customers who might have difficulty financing or acquiring new energy resources.

Plant capacity factor is the ratio of energy actually produced at a generating plant to the energy that could have been produced under 100 percent operating conditions. E.g., a plant capacity factor of 0.50 (or 50%) means a plant actually produced half of the energy it ideally could have at full operation over the specific period of time.

A *power sales contract* is a contract instrument for the sale of BPA power to a customer.

Preference clause refers to that section of the Bonneville Project Act which granted statutory preference and priority for BPA's power to public bodies and cooperatives. The preference clause has been restated in a number of other statutes.

A *preference customer* is a customer who has a statutory right to preference and priority in the purchase of BPA firm energy and who is receiving power from BPA. Under law, preference customers must be public bodies or cooperatives.

Public bodies and cooperatives are BPA preference customers. The Bonneville Project Act of 1937 defines a "public body" or "public bodies" as states, public power districts, counties, and municipalities, including their component agencies or subdivisions. A "cooperative" or "cooperatives" means any form of non-profit-making organization(s) of citizens supplying, or created to supply, members with goods, commodities, or services, as nearly as possible at cost.

Requirements refer to the amount of electric power or energy associated with the electrical load.

Reserves means a portion of total generating capability planned to be available to serve loads in case of forced outages or unanticipated load growth.

Resources are the sources from which electric power and energy are produced. Resources include generating plants (nuclear, coal, hydro), purchase agreements, and conservation measures.

A *thermal resource* is a source of electricity which uses thermal energy (heat) to produce electricity. Usually thermal resources refer to natural gas, diesel, coal, nuclear power, oil, or biomass generating equipment.

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IV. Draft Tables and Exhibit

Table I

ESTIMATED NET FEDERAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION
AVERAGE FIRM ENERGY IN MEGAWATTS 1/
BY OPERATING YEAR 2/

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Resources															
1. Total Federal Hydro	7773	7765	7729	7731	7736	7722	7669	7664	7660	7656	7651	7647	7644	7643	7639
2. Federal Imports	358	358	358	206	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Net-billed Thermal	1445	2004	2432	2490	2490	2490	2490	2490	2490	2490	2490	2490	2490	2490	2490
4. Total Resources	9576	10127	10519	10427	10246	10212	10159	10154	10150	10146	10141	10137	10134	10133	10129
Commitments															
5. Exports	97	99	101	103	105	108	111	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
6. Contracts Out	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
7. CSPE	488	462	437	412	387	363	344	327	315	302	289	276	264	252	238
8. Hydro Maintenance	32	33	33	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	51	51	51	51
9. USBR Reserve Power	63	69	77	80	80	83	88	91	92	92	93	95	96	96	96
10. Firm Losses	378	374	353	345	357	371	384	410	416	435	454	473	491	503	523
11. Montana Reservation	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221
12. Sub-Total	1568	1547	1511	1484	1473	1469	1471	1468	1463	1469	1476	1501	1508	1508	1514
13. Industrial Contracts	2855	2622	2484	1595	370	83	83	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Federal Agency Contracts	167	101	45	47	49	49	51	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15. Total Federal Commitments	4590	4270	4040	3126	1892	1601	1605	1475	1465	1470	1476	1501	1508	1508	1514
16. System Energy Reserves to be Provided by:															
(a) DSI Contracts	957	880	834	536	125	28	28	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
(b) PC Contracts	8	85	131	429	840	937	937	963	965	965	965	965	965	965	965
17. Estimated Net BPA Resources Available For Allocation 3/	4978	5772	6348	6872	7514	7674	7617	7716	7720	7711	7700	7671	7661	7660	7650

Source of basic data is Pacific Northwest Utilities Conference Committee (PNUCC) Report on Long-Range Projection of Power Loads and Resources for Resource Planning, April 23, 1979

1/ Average megawatts are determined by dividing megawatthours by the number of hours in a specific period (in this case, an operating year).
2/ July 1 - June 30
3/ Estimated net BPA resources available for allocation will be reduced by 15 percent to establish a conservation reserve.

Bonneville Power Administration
September 19, 1979

DRAFT

EXPLANATION OF LINE ITEMS
FOR TABLE I

Line
No.

1. Total Federal hydro resources include the hydro resource obligations of Federal and non-Federal projects to Canadian Storage Power Exchange (CSPE) and the Packwood Generation to reflect the Packwood project exchange agreements.

2. Reflects energy imports from the peak/energy exchange contracts with Pacific Southwest utilities and Montana Power Company.

3. Net-billed Thermal is public agencies' shares of Trojan and Washington Public Power Supply System's projects Nos. 1, 2, and 3, computed on the basis of 60 percent plant factor for first year of operation and 70 percent plant factor thereafter.

4. Sum of lines 1 through 3.

5. Exports include BPA's obligations to Montana Power Company for geographic preference, Hanford exchange agreement, wheeling payments, share of WNP #1 beginning July 1980, and Montana Power Company's share of restoration from the West Group Area as per Pacific Northwest Coordination Agreement.

6. Contracts out are the Federal obligations to the private utilities for headwater storage payments and WNP #1 allocations through June 30, 1996, deliveries to Clark and Snohomish County Public Utility Districts (PUD's) and other public agencies associated with Packwood exchange agreement.

7. CSPE obligation to individual private utilities and public agencies for contract purchases from the CSPE resources included under line 1.

8. Estimated hydro reduction due to maintenance required in the critical storage drawdown period.

9. Irrigation pumping requirements from power statutorily reserved for irrigation from United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Federal projects authorized by Congress.

10. Estimated transmission line losses on the Federal System associated with serving firm loads.

11. Montana Reservation is the power reserved for sale within the State of Montana in accordance with the Hungry Horse Dam Act of June 4, 1944, as amended.

12. Sum of lines 5 through 11.

13. Industrial contracts are direct service contracts which will not be renewed upon expiration.

14. Net requirements of the Federal agencies until expiration of all contracts. Excludes 11 average megawatts of U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs' own generation.

15. Sum of lines 12, 13, and 14.

16. System Energy Reserves to be provided by:

    (a) DSI contracts - outstanding contracts with industry which provide for restriction of 2nd quartile.

    (b) P.C. contracts - contracts with preference customers which will allow BPA to restrict energy deliveries.

17. Line 4 minus line 15 and line 16(b) combined.

Table II

BASIC LOAD-RESOURCE DATA

EXISTING PREFERENCE CUSTOMERS (PC), BPA, DSI AND FEDERAL AGENCIES
AVERAGE FIRM ENERGY IN MEGAWATTS 1/
BY OPERATING YEAR 2/

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 3/
1. Net BPA Resources Available 4/ (Line 17, Table I)	4978	5772	6348	6872	7514	7674	7617	7716	7720	7711	7700	7671	7661	7660	7650
2. PC System Requirements	7495	7793	8108	8431	8759	9095	9445	9818	10206	10616	11033	11466	11921	12400	12895
3. 1975-76 PC Assured Resources	1146	1146	1146	1146	1146	1146	1146	1157	1157	1157	1157	1833	2006	2009	2012
4. PC Net System Req'mts. Line 2 minus Line 3	6349	6647	6962	7285	7613	7949	8299	8661	9049	9459	9876	9633	9915	10391	10883
5. BPA Base Allocation to PC	5792	5843	5890	5937	5981	6022	6059	6091	6122	6149	6174	1553	---	---	---
6. PC Additional Req'mts. Line 4 minus Line 5	557	804	1072	1348	1632	1927	2240	2570	2927	3310	3702	8080	9915	10391	10883
7. Remaining BPA Resources 4/ Line 1 minus Line 5	(814)	(71)	458	935	1533	1652	1558	1625	1598	1562	1526	6118	7661	7660	7650
8. Unassigned PC Resources															
Centralia	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257
WNP 4	---	62	760	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875
WNP 5	---	---	56	679	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781
Boardman	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
a. SUBTOTAL LARGE THERMAL	294	356	1110	1848	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950
b. Small Thermal	35	35	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	8	---	---	---
c. Other Hydro	504	526	543	555	579	597	605	611	623	631	638	162	---	---	---
d. TOTAL UNASSIGNED RES.	833	917	1687	2437	2563	2581	2589	2595	2607	2615	2622	2120	1950	1950	1950
9. DSI Expired Contracts															
a. 3 Quartile Load	---	231	349	1117	2144	2432	2432	2432	2432	2432	2432	2432	2432	2432	2432
b. 2 Quartile Load	---	155	233	709	1324	1516	1516	1516	1516	1516	1516	1516	1516	1516	1516
c. 35 MW Peak Limit	---	41	63	196	369	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448
10. Federal Agency (FA) Loads															
a. Total Net Requirements	184	187	190	193	196	198	201	204	207	209	211	216	219	222	226
b. Net Requirements - FA's with Expired Contracts 5/	17	86	145	146	147	148	150	203	208	208	212	216	219	222	226
c. Net Req'mts. - FA's under 10b in PC Service Areas 5/	---	53	108	108	108	110	110	146	148	151	155	158	162	165	169
d. 35 MW Peak Limit	---	30	61	61	61	63	63	83	83	83	84	84	84	84	84
11. a. Assumed New PC Net Requirements	500	525	549	575	600	635	665	700	730	765	800	840	880	925	970
b. Assumed New PC Net Requirements	1500	1570	1650	1725	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2410	2520	2640	2770	2910
c. Assumed New PC Net Requirements	3000	3150	3300	3450	3600	3800	4000	4190	4390	4600	4820	5050	5290	5540	5810

Source of basic data is Pacific Northwest Utilities Conference Committee (PNUCC) Report on Long-Range Projection of Power Loads and Resources for Resource Planning, April 23, 1979

1/ Average megawatts are determined by dividing megawatthours by the number of hours in a specific period (in this case, an operating year).
2/ July 1 - June 30
3/ Projections are available through 1998 only.
4/ Amounts shown will be reduced by 15 percent to establish a conservation reserve.
5/ Cumulative totals

Bonneville Power Administration
September 19, 1979

DRAFT

Explanation of Line Items
For Table II

Line No.

1. - BPA Resources less Commitments to Direct-Service Industries (DSI's), Federal agencies, as well as State of Montana's power reservation.

2. - Total load for existing preference customers from 1979 PNUCC Blue Book less Chelan County PUD's Colockum load.

3. - Preference customer assured resources in 1975-76 as used in determining hydro allocations under existing contracts.

4. - Line 2 minus line 3.

5. - BPA allocations to existing preference customers. These allocations are based on the assumption that all existing PC's will sign new contracts containing allocation provisions identical to those in their current contracts but which are valid through September 20, 1994 in all cases (under the status quo, the last of the current contracts with existing PC's expires September 20, 1994).

6. - Line 4 minus line 5.

7. - Resources which become available to BPA as existing DSI and Federal agency contracts expire, less BPA commitments.

8. - Additional hydro resources available to preference customers not included in line 3. The sum of line 3 plus line 8d equals 1979 Blue Book resources of preference customers.

9. - Loads of DSI's located within or adjacent to preference customers' service areas and whose BPA contracts have expired.

   (a) and (b). The amount of industrial firm energy load based on 2 or 3 quartiles.

   (c) The amount of industrial load eligible for allocation limited to the energy related to 35 MW peak.

10. - Federal agencies loads reflecting Flathead Indian Irrigation district load (U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs).

    (a) Total net requirements of Federal agencies served by BPA.

    (b) Net requirements of Federal agencies whose contracts have expired.

    (c) Net requirements of Federal agencies located within or adjacent to preference customer service areas and whose contracts with BPA have expired.

    (d) Federal agencies' loads limited to 35 megawatts of peak located within or adjacent to preference customer service area.

11. - Estimated levels of new preference customer net firm energy requirements.

Table III

BPA PREFERENCE CUSTOMER'S ESTIMATED FIRM ENERGY
REQUIREMENTS FOR JULY-JUNE OPERATING YEARS
1983-84 THROUGH 1997-98 1/
AVERAGE MEGAWATTS

LARGER CUSTOMERS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Large Municipals															
Eugene, Oregon	301.3	311.0	320.3	328.9	338.0	347.1	356.6	365.8	373.9	382.5	391.3	400.0	408.3	416.1	423.8
Idaho Falls, Idaho	69.5	73.2	77.2	81.3	85.7	90.3	95.1	100.2	105.5	111.0	116.8	122.8	129.1	135.6	142.4
McMinnville, Oregon	41.8	43.1	44.5	45.9	47.3	48.8	50.4	52.0	53.6	55.3	57.2	59.0	60.9	62.9	64.9
Port Angeles, Washington	106.8	108.3	109.4	111.3	113.0	114.8	116.7	118.7	120.7	122.8	125.0	127.3	129.7	132.2	134.8
Richland, Washington	92.0	93.3	94.5	95.0	95.4	95.9	96.4	97.0	97.4	98.0	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.1	100.7
Seattle, Washington	1110.8	1136.7	1162.3	1185.2	1211.9	1233.5	1238.5	1251.8	1272.5	1290.9	1307.2	1321.2	1334.3	1347.1	1357.4
Springfield, Oregon	119.7	123.6	127.6	131.9	136.4	141.1	146.0	151.1	156.3	161.8	167.5	173.4	179.5	185.9	192.5
Tacoma, Washington	660.2	681.0	702.2	723.4	745.1	766.9	788.9	811.2	834.1	857.2	880.9	905.3	930.0	955.4	981.2
Total Large Municipals	2502.1	2570.2	2638.0	2702.9	2772.8	2838.4	2888.6	2947.8	3014.0	3079.5	3144.4	3208.1	3271.4	3335.3	3397.7
Large PUD's															
Benton Co. PUD #1	227.3	241.5	257.2	274.7	293.7	314.1	336.5	358.3	378.5	400.7	424.8	451.2	480.0	511.4	545.0
Central Lincoln PUD	170.8	177.4	182.5	187.7	193.2	198.8	204.6	210.6	216.9	223.3	229.9	236.8	244.0	251.3	258.8
Chelan Co. PUD #1	156.1	162.4	168.1	174.2	180.0	186.5	193.5	200.4	207.2	214.3	221.9	229.1	236.3	243.8	251.4
Clallam Co. PUD #1	67.0	70.9	75.0	79.4	84.0	88.9	94.1	99.6	105.3	111.3	117.5	124.0	130.7	137.9	145.2
Clark Co. PUD #1	430.6	448.3	466.0	484.4	502.7	521.3	540.0	558.9	577.9	595.3	616.2	635.5	655.7	676.2	696.1
Clatskanie PUD	109.0	118.1	128.1	138.9	144.9	145.5	160.2	177.4	187.3	204.5	208.7	213.0	217.3	221.6	222.6
Cowlitz Co. PUD #1	616.6	632.9	653.0	665.4	677.9	690.4	703.9	716.2	729.4	743.5	756.7	770.3	784.0	797.6	810.1
Douglas Co. PUD #1	77.5	81.0	84.6	88.8	93.2	97.7	102.5	107.8	113.7	119.8	126.1	133.1	140.5	148.3	157.0
Franklin Co. PUD #1	102.3	106.7	112.1	117.7	122.9	128.5	134.5	140.9	147.7	154.9	162.5	170.6	179.1	188.2	197.8
Grant Co. PUD #2	231.3	240.9	251.0	263.0	275.3	288.6	303.0	318.1	334.1	350.7	368.3	386.7	406.0	426.3	447.7
Grays Harbor Co. PUD #1	213.4	221.4	229.8	238.5	247.6	257.0	266.7	276.8	287.3	298.2	309.5	321.2	333.4	346.0	359.0
Klickitat Co. PUD #1	33.6	35.6	37.7	40.0	42.3	44.8	47.6	50.5	53.8	56.9	60.3	63.9	67.7	71.5	75.8
Lewis Co. PUD #1	114.5	120.3	126.4	132.8	139.6	146.8	154.3	162.2	170.6	179.3	188.4	197.8	207.6	217.9	228.6
Mason Co. PUD #3	61.1	65.0	69.1	73.5	78.2	83.3	88.6	94.3	100.4	106.6	113.3	120.2	127.5	135.1	143.2
Northern Wasco PUD	29.1	30.1	31.0	31.9	32.8	33.9	34.9	36.0	37.2	38.3	39.5	40.7	42.1	43.4	44.7
Okanogan Co. PUD #1	73.9	77.7	81.9	86.3	90.8	95.6	100.7	106.1	111.6	117.6	123.7	130.0	136.7	143.7	151.0
Pacific Co. PUD #2	43.7	46.0	48.4	50.9	53.6	56.4	59.3	62.4	65.6	69.0	72.4	76.1	79.9	83.9	87.8
Snohomish Co. PUD #1	653.4	667.0	680.2	692.8	705.4	717.6	729.2	740.2	750.8	760.8	770.2	779.0	787.2	795.4	802.4
Tillamook Co. PUD #1	46.6	47.7	48.7	49.7	50.9	52.0	53.1	54.3	55.4	56.6	57.9	59.1	60.4	61.7	63.0
Total Large PUD's	3457.8	3590.9	3730.8	3870.6	4009.0	4147.7	4307.2	4471.0	4630.7	4801.6	4967.8	5138.3	5316.1	5501.2	5688.0
Large Coop's															
Benton REA	55.1	59.4	64.2	69.5	75.2	81.5	88.4	96.0	104.1	112.9	122.4	132.5	143.6	155.4	168.0
Big Bend Electric Coop.	86.9	96.8	107.7	120.1	134.0	149.9	167.5	187.3	209.4	234.1	261.5	292.1	326.1	363.8	405.7
Central Electric Coop.	39.5	42.3	45.3	48.5	52.0	55.7	59.6	63.9	68.4	73.1	78.1	83.3	88.9	94.7	100.8
Consumers Power, Inc.	61.1	65.7	70.8	76.2	81.9	88.3	95.1	102.6	110.5	119.0	128.0	137.7	147.9	158.9	170.5
Coos-Curry Electric Coop.	38.2	40.0	41.9	44.0	46.1	48.3	50.6	53.1	55.7	58.4	61.3	64.4	67.6	71.0	74.6
Inland Power & Light Co.	91.8	100.9	110.7	121.5	133.6	147.2	162.1	178.5	196.9	216.8	238.7	262.5	288.6	317.2	348.4
Lane Co. Electric Coop.	36.1	37.4	38.6	39.9	41.3	42.7	44.1	45.6	47.3	48.9	50.5	52.3	54.1	56.0	57.9
Peninsula Light Co., Inc.	43.1	46.8	50.9	55.1	59.2	63.4	67.4	71.2	75.1	79.0	82.9	86.9	91.2	95.6	100.2
Raft River Electric Coop.	33.1	34.5	35.8	37.2	38.7	40.2	41.7	43.3	45.0	46.8	48.6	50.5	52.4	54.4	56.5
Salem Electric	38.1	39.9	41.8	43.8	45.9	48.1	50.4	52.8	55.3	57.9	60.6	63.5	66.4	69.5	72.6
Umatilla Electric Coop.	121.2	124.7	131.5	141.8	145.4	149.4	153.7	158.0	162.5	167.1	171.9	176.9	182.0	187.2	192.6
Total Large Coop's	644.2	688.4	739.2	797.6	853.3	914.7	980.6	1052.3	1130.2	1214.0	1304.5	1402.6	1508.8	1623.7	1747.8
Total Large Customers	6604.1	6849.5	7108.0	7371.1	7635.1	7900.8	8176.4	8471.1	8774.9	9095.1	9416.7	9749.0	10096.3	10460.2	10833.5

Table III

BPA PREFERENCE CUSTOMER'S ESTIMATED FIRM ENERGY
REQUIREMENTS FOR JULY-JUNE OPERATING YEARS
1983-84 THROUGH 1997-98
AVERAGE MEGAWATTS

SMALLER CUSTOMERS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Small Municipals															
Albion, Idaho	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Bandon, Oregon	8.1	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.7
Blaine, Washington	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.3
Bonners Ferry, Idaho	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.5	12.9
Burley, Idaho	16.8	18.4	10.2	22.1	24.3	26.6	19.2	32.0	35.0	38.4	41.9	45.8	50.0	54.5	59.3
Canby, Oregon	16.2	17.6	19.1	20.7	22.5	24.4	26.5	28.7	31.1	33.7	36.4	39.4	42.5	45.9	49.5
Cascade Locks, Oregon	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8
Centralia, Washington	27.4	28.6	29.8	31.1	32.4	33.8	35.3	36.9	38.4	40.1	41.8	43.6	45.4	47.3	49.3
Cheney, Washington	14.9	15.3	15.8	16.2	16.7	17.1	17.6	18.1	18.6	19.1	19.7	20.2	20.8	21.4	22.0
Consolidated ID No. 19, Wash.	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Coulee Dam, Washington	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.2
Declo, Idaho	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Drain, Oregon	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2
Eatonville, Washington	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Ellensburg, Washington	24.8	25.6	26.4	27.2	28.1	29.0	29.9	30.8	31.8	32.8	33.8	34.9	36.0	37.2	38.3
Fircrest, Washington	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.6
Forest Grove, Oregon	26.2	27.8	29.6	31.5	33.5	35.6	37.8	40.2	42.6	45.2	47.9	50.7	53.7	56.8	60.0
Heyburn, Idaho	12.7	13.3	13.9	14.6	15.3	16.1	16.9	17.7	18.5	19.4	20.3	21.3	22.3	23.3	24.4
McCleary, Washington	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9
Milton, Washington	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0
Milton-Freewater, Oregon	19.5	20.7	22.0	23.4	24.9	26.5	28.2	30.1	32.0	34.1	36.2	38.5	40.9	43.3	46.0
Minidoka, Idaho	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Monmouth, Oregon	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.4	11.7	12.0
Rupert, Idaho	10.8	11.7	12.7	13.8	15.0	16.4	18.0	19.7	21.7	23.9	26.3	29.0	31.9	35.3	38.8
Steilacoom, Washington	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.6
Sumas, Washington	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Vera IRA District, Washington	23.0	24.3	25.9	27.9	30.3	33.3	37.1	39.8	42.9	46.4	50.3	54.8	59.7	65.3	71.6
Total Small Municipals	259.9	272.8	287.1	303.0	319.6	337.9	358.3	378.5	399.8	423.0	447.6	474.0	502.3	532.8	564.9
Small PUD's															
Ferry Co. PUD #1	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.2	11.8	12.4	13.0	13.7	14.4	15.1	15.9	16.6	17.5
Kittitas Co. PUD #1	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.6	12.1
Mason Co. PUD #1	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.6	14.4	15.2	16.1	17.0	17.9	18.9	19.9
Pend Oreille Co. PUD #1	21.0	22.0	23.1	24.3	25.5	26.8	28.1	29.5	31.0	32.5	34.1	35.8	37.6	39.5	41.5
Skamania Co. PUD #1	18.4	19.2	20.1	21.1	22.2	23.2	24.3	25.5	26.7	28.0	29.3	30.7	32.1	33.6	35.2
Wahkiakum Co. PUD #1	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.1	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.0
Whatcom Co. PUD #1	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Total Small PUD's	85.5	89.0	92.9	96.7	100.8	105.1	109.6	114.3	119.3	124.4	129.8	135.4	141.2	147.3	153.8

Table III

BPA PREFERENCE CUSTOMER'S ESTIMATED FIRM ENERGY
REQUIREMENTS FOR JULY-JUNE OPERATING YEARS
1983-84 THROUGH 1997-98
AVERAGE MEGAWATTS

SMALLER CUSTOMERS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Small Coop's (Excl. Montana)															
Alder Mutual	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Blachly Lane Elec. Coop.	18.7	19.6	20.5	21.4	22.3	23.3	24.4	25.5	26.8	27.9	29.2	30.6	32.0	33.4	34.9
Clearwater Power Co.	26.8	28.3	29.9	31.5	33.2	35.0	36.8	38.8	40.9	43.1	45.3	47.7	50.2	52.8	55.5
Columbia Basin Elec. Coop.	21.5	22.5	23.6	24.8	26.0	27.3	28.6	30.0	31.6	33.1	34.7	36.4	38.1	40.0	41.9
Columbia Power Coop.	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7
Columbia REA	31.5	33.7	35.7	37.8	40.0	42.3	44.8	47.4	50.2	53.2	56.2	59.4	62.7	66.2	69.9
Douglas Elec. Coop.	23.1	24.6	26.1	27.8	29.6	31.5	33.7	35.9	38.3	41.0	43.7	46.6	49.7	53.1	56.6
East End Mutual	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.5
Elmhurst Mutual	25.4	27.2	29.1	31.2	33.5	35.9	38.4	41.2	44.1	47.2	50.4	53.8	57.4	61.2	65.1
Fall River Elec. Coop.	29.9	32.5	35.3	38.5	41.9	45.6	49.7	54.1	58.8	64.0	69.6	75.5	81.9	88.7	96.1
Farmers Elec. Co.	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2
Harney Elec. Coop.	20.6	21.6	22.7	23.7	24.9	26.1	27.3	28.6	30.0	31.4	32.9	34.4	36.0	37.6	39.3
Hood River Elec. Coop.	12.7	13.3	13.8	14.4	15.0	15.6	16.2	16.9	17.6	18.3	19.1	19.8	20.6	21.5	22.3
Idaho Co. L.& P. Coop.	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.4	8.9	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.8	12.7	13.6	14.6	15.6	16.7	17.9
Kootenai Elec. Coop., Inc.	26.5	28.4	30.4	32.6	34.9	37.4	40.1	42.9	46.0	49.2	52.6	56.2	60.0	64.0	68.2
Lakeview L.& P. Co.	27.5	28.5	29.6	30.7	31.9	33.1	34.3	35.6	37.0	38.4	39.8	41.3	42.9	44.5	46.1
Lincoln Elec. Coop. (Wash.)	24.2	26.0	27.7	29.6	31.7	33.8	36.2	38.7	41.4	44.2	47.2	50.3	53.7	57.1	60.8
Lost River Elec. Coop.	9.3	9.7	10.2	10.8	11.3	12.0	12.6	13.3	14.0	14.7	15.5	16.3	17.2	18.0	18.9
Lower Valley P. & L. Co.	51.8	57.1	62.9	69.3	76.4	84.2	92.8	102.3	112.5	123.7	135.8	149.1	163.4	178.9	195.7
Midstate Elec. Coop.	23.4	24.9	26.4	28.1	29.9	31.8	33.8	35.9	38.2	40.6	43.0	45.6	48.3	51.1	54.1
Nespelem Valley Elec. Coop.	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.2	10.7	11.5	12.2	12.9	13.7	14.6
Northern Lights, Inc. 2/	21.7	22.9	24.3	25.9	27.5	29.3	31.1	33.3	35.5	37.7	40.3	42.9	45.5	48.6	51.7
Ohop Mutual	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0
Okanogan Co. Elec. Coop.	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.1	8.5	9.0
Orcas P. & L. Co.	18.8	20.1	21.4	22.9	24.4	26.0	27.7	29.5	31.3	33.3	35.3	37.4	39.6	41.9	44.4
Parkland L. & W. Co.	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.5	16.0	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.4	18.9
Prairie Power Coop.	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.7
Riverside Elec. Co.	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
Rural Elec. Co.	10.0	10.5	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.6	13.1	13.6	14.3	14.9	15.5	16.2	16.8	17.6	18.4
Salmon River Elec. Coop.	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.1	12.7	13.4
South Side Elec. Lines	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4
Surprise Valley Elec. Corp.	16.4	17.5	18.6	19.8	21.1	22.5	23.9	25.5	27.2	29.0	30.8	32.7	34.8	37.0	39.2
Tanner Electric	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.6	7.2	8.0	8.7	9.6	10.6	11.6	12.7	14.0	15.3
Unity L. & P. Co.	7.6	8.1	8.7	9.3	9.9	10.6	11.3	12.1	12.9	13.8	14.7	15.6	16.6	17.7	18.8
Wasco Elec. Coop.	13.5	14.3	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.2	18.1	18.9	19.9	20.9	21.9	23.0	24.1	25.3	26.6
Wells Rural Elec. Co.	13.6	15.2	17.0	19.1	21.4	24.1	26.9	30.2	33.7	37.7	42.0	46.9	52.2	58.1	64.6
West Oregon Elec. Coop.	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.9	13.5	14.1	14.7	15.4	16.1	16.9	17.6	18.4	19.3	20.2	21.2
Total Small Coop's(Excl.Mont.)	545.9	581.9	619.8	660.5	703.8	750.8	800.4	854.4	912.5	973.7	1038.8	1108.1	1181.8	1259.8	1343.0
Total Small Pref. Customers (Excl. Montana)	891.3	943.7	999.6	1060.2	1124.3	1193.8	1268.3	1347.2	1431.8	1521.1	1616.1	1717.5	1825.1	1939.1	2061.7

Table III

BPA PREFERENCE CUSTOMER'S ESTIMATED FIRM ENERGY
REQUIREMENTS FOR JULY-JUNE OPERATING YEARS
1983-84 THROUGH 1997-98
AVERAGE MEGAWATTS

SMALLER CUSTOMERS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Small Coop's (Montana Only)															
Flathead Elec. Coop.	18.5	19.8	21.1	22.6	24.1	25.8	27.5	29.4	31.4	33.5	35.7	38.0	40.4	42.9	45.6
Glacier Elec. Coop.	20.6	21.1	21.6	22.1	22.6	23.2	23.7	24.2	24.8	25.4	26.0	26.6	27.2	27.8	28.5
Lincoln Elec. Coop. (Montana)	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.8
Missoula Elec. Coop.	18.5	19.8	21.3	22.9	24.6	26.4	28.4	30.6	32.8	35.4	37.8	40.7	43.6	46.8	50.0
Northern Lights, Inc. 3/	12.9	13.3	13.6	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.0	15.4	15.8	16.1	16.5	17.0	17.4	17.9
Ravalli Elec. Coop.	13.3	14.0	14.9	15.7	16.7	17.6	18.7	19.7	20.8	22.1	23.2	24.5	25.9	27.3	28.7
Vigilante Elec. Coop.	12.9	13.9	15.1	16.3	17.6	18.8	20.0	21.3	22.8	24.4	26.1	27.8	29.5	31.5	33.6
Total Small Coop's(Montana)	104.5	110.0	115.9	122.0	128.6	135.3	142.5	149.8	157.9	166.8	175.4	184.9	194.7	205.1	216.1
Total Small Coop's	650.4	691.9	735.5	782.5	832.5	886.1	942.9	1004.2	1070.4	1140.5	1214.2	1293.0	1376.3	1464.9	1559.1
Total Small Pref. Customers	995.8	1053.7	1115.5	1182.2	1252.9	1329.1	1410.8	1497.0	1589.5	1687.9	1791.6	1902.4	2019.8	2145.0	2277.8
Total Large Pref. Customers 4/	6604.1	6849.5	7108.0	7371.1	7635.1	7900.8	8176.4	8471.1	8774.9	9095.1	9416.7	9749.0	10096.3	10460.2	10833.5
Total Small Pref. Customers 5/															
Excl. Montana Coop's	891.3	943.7	999.6	1060.2	1124.3	1193.8	1268.3	1347.2	1431.6	1521.1	1616.2	1717.5	1825.1	1939.9	2061.7
Montana Coop's Only	104.5	110.0	115.9	122.0	128.6	135.3	142.5	149.8	157.9	166.8	175.4	184.9	194.7	205.1	216.1
Total Small Pref. Cust.	995.8	1053.7	1115.5	1182.2	1252.9	1329.1	1410.8	1497.0	1589.5	1687.9	1791.6	1902.4	2019.8	2145.0	2277.8
Total Preference Customers															
Excl. Montana Coop's	7495.4	7793.2	8107.6	8431.3	8759.4	9094.6	9444.7	9818.3	10206.5	10616.2	11032.9	11466.5	11921.4	12400.1	12895.2
Incl. Montana Coop's	7599.9	7903.2	8223.5	8553.3	8888.0	9229.9	9587.2	9968.1	10364.4	10783.0	11208.3	11651.4	12116.1	12605.2	13111.3

1/ From PNUCC April 23, 1979, "Long-Range Projection of Loads & Resources," 1979-80 Through 1998-99.

2/ Loads excluding the State of Montana.

3/ Loads in State of Montana only.

4/ Loads exceed the minimum allocation.

5/ Loads are less than the minimum allocation.

Table IV

Existing BPA Preference Customers[1/]
Estimated System Loads, Calculated BPA Allocations, BPA Obligations, and Utility Deficits
By Year of Contract Expiration
(Average Megawatts)[2/]

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6[3/]	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9[4/]	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12
Contract Expiration Year	Contract Expir. Date	Sys Load Fall '78 Estimate	Net Resources 1975-76	Net Sys Req'mts Fall '78 Estimate	Hydro Alloc	Thermal Alloc	CSPB Purch Incl BPA Guarantee	Calc BPA Alloc Incl CSPP (Columns 6+7+8)	BPA Obligation Incl CSPP Guarantee Total Obl	Prorated Obl	Deficit (Col 9-Col 5)
1983-84											
Farmers Elec. Coop.	08/07/83	1.3		1.3	25.0	0.2		25.2	1.3	0.1	--
East End Mutual	08/21/83	1.9		1.9	25.0	0.5		25.5	1.9	0.3	--
Lost River Elec. Coop.	08/21/83	9.3		9.3	[illegible]	0.5		25.5	9.3	1.6	--
Burley, Idaho	[illegible]/83	16.8		16.8	[illegible]	[illegible]		28.8	16.8	2.8	--
Riverside Elec. Co.	[illegible]/83	1.4		1.4	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	1.4	0.2	--
Salmon River Electric Coop.	08/30/83	6.1		6.1	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	6.1	1.0	--
Albion, Idaho	08/31/83	0.5		0.5	25.0	0.2		25.2	0.5	0.1	--
Declo, Idaho	08/31/83	0.7		0.7	[illegible]	0.3		25.3	0.7	0.1	--
Heyburn, Idaho	08/31/83	12.7		12.7	25.0	3.9		28.9	12.7	2.1	--
Minidoka, Idaho	08/31/83	0.1		0.1	[illegible]	---		25.0	0.1	---	--
Surprise Valley Elec. Corp.	09/30/83	16.4		16.4	25.0	3.6		[illegible]	16.4	4.1	--
1984-85											
Clatskanie PUD	09/01/84	118.1		118.1	62.5	31.8	1.0	95.3	95.3	15.9	-22.8
Bandon, Oregon	12/31/84	8.4		8.4	25.0	1.5		[illegible]	8.4	4.2	--
Eatonville, Washington		1.7		1.7	15.0[illegible]	[illegible]		15.4	1.7	[illegible]	--
Ellensburg, Washington		25.6		25.6	25.0	6.4		31.4	25.6	12.8	--
Eugene, Oregon		311.0	46.3	264.7	184.1	51.5	26.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	131.2	-2.3
Fircrest, Washington		6.6		6.6	15.9[illegible]	1.1		16.6	[illegible]	3.3	--
Forest Grove, Oregon		27.8		27.8	[illegible]	7.7	1.5	34.2	27.8	13.9	--
Milton, Washington		3.6		3.6	15.2[illegible]	0.8		16.0	3.6	1.8	--
Monmouth, Oregon		8.2		8.2	[illegible]	1.0		26.0	8.2	4.1	--
Port Angeles, Washington		108.3		108.3	60.9	28.6	2.4	91.9	91.9	46.0	-16.4
Steilacoom, Washington		6.1		6.1	[illegible]	1.5		26.5	6.1	3.1	--
Central Lincoln PUD		177.4		177.4	118.0	41.6	4.9	164.5	164.5	82.3	-12.9
Mason Co. PUD #1		9.6		9.6	[illegible]	1.8		[illegible]	9.6	4.8	--
Pend Oreille Co. PUD #1		22.0	13.4	8.6	25.0	5.3	1.0	31.3	8.6	4.3	--
Wahkiakum Co. PUD #1		7.6		7.6	[illegible]	1.6		[illegible]	7.6	[illegible]	--
Alder Mutual		0.4		[illegible]	25.0	0.1		25.1	0.4	0.2	--
Centrel Elec. Coop.		42.3		42.3	25.0	11.6		36.6	36.6	18.3	-5.7
Elmhurst Mutual		27.2		27.2	25.0	0.0		25.0	27.2	13.6	--
Flathead Elec. Coop.		19.8		19.8	[illegible]	3.9	0.5	29.4	19.8	9.9	--
Glacier Elec. Coop.		21.1		21.1	25.0	6.6		31.6	21.1	10.6	--
Lakeview L & P Co.		28.5		[illegible]	[illegible]	5.5		24.3	24.3	12.2	-4.2
Lincoln Elec. Coop. (Mont.)		8.1		8.1	25.0	1.7	0.5	27.2	8.1	4.1	--
Missoula Elec. Coop.		19.8		19.8	25.0	[illegible]	0.5	32.5	19.8	9.9	--
Northern Lights, Inc.		36.2		36.2	25.0	15.1	1.7	41.8	36.2	18.1	--
Ohop Mutual		4.8		[illegible]	25.0	0.8		25.8	4.8	2.4	--
Parkland L & W		13.1		13.1	[illegible]	1.3		26.3	13.1	6.6	--
Peninsula Light Co.		46.8		[illegible]	[illegible]	12.1		37.1	37.1	[illegible]	-9.7
Ravalli Elec. Coop		14.0		14.0	25.0	4.9	0.5	[illegible]	14.0	7.0	--
West Oregon Elec. Coop.	12/31/84	11.6		11.6	[illegible]	[illegible]		27.4	11.6	5.8	-8.0
Raft River Elec. Coop.	06/15/85	34.5		34.5	25.0	1.5		26.5	26.5	26.5	-8.0
1985-86											
McCleary, Washington	11/30/85	4.7		4.7	25.0	[illegible]		[illegible]	4.7	2.0	--
Clallam Co. PUD #1	12/31/85	75.0		75.0	40.6	[illegible]		59.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	-15.4
Whatcom Co. PUD #1	12/31/85	14.6		14.6	25.0	0.8		[illegible]	14.6	7.3	--
Cowlitz Co. PUD #1	01/31/86	653.0	9.1	643.9	308.7	[illegible]	12.2	545.5	545.5	[illegible]	-98.4
Tillamook PUD	02/23/86	48.7		[illegible]	37.3	7.0	2.4	46.7	46.7	21.1	-2.0
Douglas Elec. Coop.	03/21/86	26.1		26.1	25.0	6.2		31.2	26.1	19.6	--
Consolidated ID No. 19	04/20/86	0.2		0.2	25.0	---		25.0	0.2	0.2	--
Hoopelem Valley Elec. Coop.	05/04/86	7.1		7.1	25.0	0.5	0.2	25.7	7.1	5.9	--
Okanogan Co. PUD #1	05/20/86	81.9		81.9	44.4	21.6		66.0	66.0	66.5	-15.9
Milton-Freewater, Oregon	06/30/86	22.0		22.0	25.0	4.5		29.5	22.0	22.0	--
1986-87											
Blaine, Washington	07/21/86	6.1		6.1	25.0	1.2		26.2	6.1	0.5	--
Tanner Electric	09/26/86	5.4		5.4	[illegible]	1.5		26.5	5.4	1.4	--
Salem Electric	10/04/86	43.8		43.8	25.0	11.5	2.0	[illegible]	38.5	9.6	-5.3
Springfield, Oregon	12/06/86	131.9		131.9	72.9	33.8	2.4	109.1	[illegible]	65.5	-22.8
Harney Elec. Coop.	12/21/86	23.7		23.7	25.0	3.0		[illegible]	23.7	11.9	--
Lewis Co. PUD #1	03/06/87	132.8	0.1	132.7	[illegible]	30.6		101.4	101.4	67.6	-31.3
Hood River Elec. Coop.	03/31/87	14.4		14.4	25.0	3.1		[illegible]	14.4	10.8	--
Centralia, Washington	04/22/87	31.1	10.1	21.0	25.0	6.3		31.3	21.0	17.5	--
Rupert, Idaho	05/05/87	13.8		13.8	25.0	3.1		28.1	13.8	11.5	--
Benton REA	06/01/87	69.5		69.5	25.0	3.9		[illegible]	[illegible]	26.5	-40.6
Blachly-Lane Elec. Coop.	06/07/87	21.4		21.4	25.0	5.4		[illegible]	21.4	19.6	--

1/ There are only 115 preference customers shown. Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) is not included. WPPSS is a preference customer eligible to receive firm energy while constructing thermal power plants.

2/ Average megawatts are determined by dividing megawatthours by the number of hours in a specific period (in this case, an operating year).

3/ Some former utility customers of Tacoma City Light receive hydro allocations of less than 25 average MW through contractual agreements, to which BPA, Tacoma, and the affected utilities are parties.

4/ Amounts shown will be reduced by 15 percent to reflect establishment of a conservation reserve.

DRAFT

Bonneville Power Administration
September 13, 1979

Table IV

Existing BPA Preference Customers[1/]
Estimated System Loads, Calculated BPA Allocations, BPA Obligations, and Utility Deficits
By Year of Contract Expiration
(Average Megawatts)[2/]

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6[3/]	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9[4/]	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12
Contract Expiration Year	Contract Expir. Date	Dec Load Fall '78 Estimate	Net Resources 1975-76	Net Dec Req'mts Fall '78 Estimate	Hydro Alloc	Thermal Alloc	CSPE Purch Incl BPA Guarantee	Calc BPA Alloc Incl CSPE (Columns 6+7+8)	BPA Obligation Incl CSPE Guarantee Total Obl	Prorated Obl	Deficit (Col 9-Col 5)
1987-88											
Inland P & L Co.	07/26/87	133.6		133.6	60.4	22.5	2.4	75.3	75.3	5.3	-58.1
Coulee Dam, Washington	08/30/87	5.2		5.2	25.0	1.3	0.5	26.8	5.2	0.9	—
Vigilante Elec. Coop.	09/08/87	17.6		17.6	25.0	5.8		30.8	17.6	2.9	—
Columbia Rea	10/09/87	60.0		60.0	25.0	10.7		35.7	35.7	9.8	-4.3
Vera Irrig. Dist.	10/27/87	30.3		30.3	25.0	6.1	1.8	32.1	30.3	10.1	—
Prairie Power Coop.	11/07/87	5.6		5.6	25.0	1.6		26.6	5.6	1.2	—
Hiteitas Co. PUD #1	11/29/87	7.8	0.9	6.9	25.0	1.7		26.7	6.9	2.9	—
Unity L & P Co.	01/08/88	9.9		9.9	25.0	2.3		27.3	9.9	5.0	—
Shoshone Co. PUD #1	03/21/88	22.3		22.3	25.0	5.7	1.8	32.5	22.2	16.8	—
Clearwater Power Co.	03/21/88	33.3		33.3	25.0	5.0		30.0	30.0	22.5	-3.2
Drain, Oregon	05/23/88	4.2		4.2	25.0	8.7		33.7	4.2	3.9	—
Kootenai Elec. Coop.	06/03/88	34.9		34.9	25.0	8.1		33.1	33.1	30.3	-1.8
1988-89											
Big Bend Elec. Coop	07/09/88	145.9		145.9	35.5	6.4		41.9	41.9	—	-104.0
Orcas P & L Co.	07/31/88	26.0		26.0	25.0	6.3		31.3	26.0	2.3	—
Idaho Co. L & P Co.	08/27/88	9.6		9.6	25.0	8.7	2.5	36.2	9.6	1.6	—
Grant Co. PUD #2	08/31/88	280.6	31.5	257.1	95.0	52.5	2.2	147.7	147.7	24.6	-109.4
Fall River Elec. Coop.	08/31/88	45.5		45.5	25.0	7.2		32.2	32.2	5.4	-13.4
Hallowville, Oregon	10/18/88	49.8		49.8	29.8	9.0	2.0	40.8	40.8	13.6	-9.0
Lane Co. Elec. Coop.	11/16/88	42.7		42.7	31.9	2.6	2.0	36.5	36.5	15.2	-6.2
Lower Valley P & L Co.	12/13/88	84.2	8.9	83.3	25.0	12.1		37.1	37.1	15.5	-46.2
Sumas, Washington	12/17/88	1.5		1.5	25.0	0.3		25.3	1.5	0.8	—
1989-90											
Columbia Basin Elec. Coop.	07/08/89	35.6		35.6	25.0	5.7		30.7	35.6	—	—
Wasco Elec. Coop.	08/29/89	18.1		18.1	25.0	3.1		28.1	18.1	10.6	—
Rural Elec. Coop.	04/10/90	13.1		13.1	25.0	1.5		27.5	13.1	9.8	—
1990-91											
Columbia Power Coop.	07/26/90	5.1		5.1	25.0			25.0	5.1	0.4	—
Clark Co. PUD #1	12/31/90	338.9		338.9	252.7	136.1	15.6	404.4	404.4	200.0	-157.5
Canby, Oregon	03/02/91	38.7		38.7	25.0	6.8		31.8	38.7	19.1	—
Ferry Co. PUD #1	03/21/91	12.4		12.4	23.0	0.4		23.4	12.4	9.3	—
Benton Co. PUD #1	04/01/91	356.3		356.3	108.1	87.9	3.9	199.9	199.9	149.9	-156.4
Consumers Power, Inc.	04/13/91	140.6		140.6	85.3	86.1		89.4	40.6	37.0	-53.2
Cheney, Washington	06/29/91	18.1		18.1	25.0	3.3		28.3	18.1	15.1	—
Umatilla Elec. Coop.	05/06/91	158.8		158.8	37.4	58.1		107.5	107.5	85.4	-50.5
Northern Wasco PUD	06/11/91	36.0		36.0	25.0	6.4		31.4	31.4	28.8	-4.6
Okanogan Co. Elec. Coop.	06/11/91	6.3		6.3	25.0	1.3		26.3	6.2	5.7	—
Franklin Co. PUD # 1	06/25/91	140.9		140.9	31.3	27.4	3.0	61.6	61.6	62.6	-58.3
1991-92											
Midstate Elec. Coop.	10/08/91	38.3		38.3	25.0	8.0		33.0	33.0	8.3	-5.2
Pacific Co. PUD #2	11/05/91	69.6		69.6	37.2	11.0		50.2	39.2	13.1	-30.4
1992-93											
Walla Rural Elec. Co.	07/27/92	37.7		37.7	25.0	5.4		25.4	25.4	2.1	-12.3
Snohomish Co. PUD #1	08/10/92	760.0	9.5	750.5	565.5	162.7	7.3	615.5	615.5	51.3	-144.8
Cascade Locks, Oregon	10/20/92	6.0		6.0	25.0	0		25.0	6.0	5.0	—
Mason Co. PUD #3	12/01/92	106.6	0.1	106.5	30.9	17.1		54.0	54.0	22.5	-52.5
Klickitat Co. PUD #1	03/09/93	54.9		54.9	23.0	9.3		32.3	32.3	21.5	-26.6
Idaho Falls, Idaho	03/31/93	111.0	2.4	108.6	36.7	13.1		49.8	49.8	36.8	-59.8
Grays Harbor Co. PUD #1	03/31/93	290.2		290.2	136.8	56.9	7.3	186.1	186.1	139.6	-112.0
1993-94											
Southside Elec. Lines	07/23/93	3.6		3.6	25.0	0.5		25.5	3.6	0.5	—
Bonneville Power, Idaho	09/30/93	11.3	1.8	9.4	23.0	1.6	0.2	27.8	9.4	1.4	—
Tacoma, Washington	11/01/93	800.9	258.4	542.3	191.7	157.7	41.8	410.4	410.4	130.8	-211.9
Seattle, Washington	11/04/93	1307.1	709.1	598.1	140.4	136.8	41.8	384.4	384.4	128.1	-213.7
Lincoln Elec. Coop. (Wash.)	12/31/93	47.2		47.2	23.0	6.0	0.3	29.3	29.3	14.8	-17.7
Richland, Washington	01/30/94	98.3		98.3	49.8	23.0	3.9	76.5	76.5	44.8	-22.0
1994-95											
Coos-Curry Elec. Coop.	07/24/94	66.4		66.4	26.7	8.6	2.4	37.7	37.7	9.1	-28.7
Douglas Co. PUD #1	08/31/94	133.1	8.7	124.4	56.8	14.7	1.8	73.7	71.7	17.8	-60.7
Chelan Co. PUD #1	09/30/94	229.1	80.0	149.1	98.1	30.9	4.9	69.9	60.9	17.3	-99.2

1/ There are only 115 preference customers shown. Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) is not included. WPPSS is a preference customer eligible to receive firm energy while constructing thermal power plants.

2/ Average megawatts are determined by dividing megawatthours by the number of hours in a specific period (in this case, an operating year).

3/ Some former utility customers of Tacoma City Light receive hydro allocations of less than 25 average MW through contractual agreements, to which BPA, Tacoma, and the affected utilities are parties.

4/ Amounts shown will be reduced by 15 percent to reflect establishment of a conservation reserve.

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Notes for Table IV
by column heading

Existing BPA Preference Customers

Column 1 Preference customers whose firm power sales contracts expire during the operating year (July 1 - June 30) shown. Some customers have more than one firm power sales contract with BPA. For analytical purposes, BPA assumed that all their contracts would expire on the termination date of the longest running contract.

Column 2 The contract expiration date is the termination date of the longest running power sales contract for each customer.

Column 3 Estimated total system loads of each customer shown for the operating year in which the longest running power sales contract terminates. These load estimates are contained in the PNUCC Report, Long-Range Projection of Power Loads and Resources for Resource Planning, dated April 23, 1979 (Blue Book).

Column 4 Contract year 1975-76 assured resources defined in Section 22 of the General Contract Provisions attached to the Power Sales Contracts of preference customers. These resources are used to determine the hydro allocation under existing agreements.

Column 5 Net customer requirements. (Column 3 minus Column 4).

Columns 6, 7, 8 Hydro allocation, thermal allocation, and Canadian Storage Power Exchange (CSPE) purchases defined in Section 22 of the General Contract Provisions attached to the Power Sales Contracts of preference customers.

Column 9 Sum of Columns 6, 7, and 8. This would be the total Hydro-Thermal-CSPE average megawatt allocation from BPA to each utility under current contracts for the entire contract year within which the contract expires.

Column 10 BPA's estimated obligation to each customer during the contract year in which the power sales contract expires but limited to forecasted requirements.

Note: The obligation shown in Column 10 is less than the calculated contract allocation (Column 9) if the hydro plus thermal plus CSPE allocations exceed the estimated net requirements in Column 5 (Column 3 or Column 9, whichever is smaller).

Column 11 Column 10 prorated by whole months for the contract year within which the power sales contract expires. This is BPA's estimated obligation during the partial year in which the contract expires limited to forecasted requirements.

Column 12 Net preference customer energy deficit based on contract year 1975-76 assured resources after utilizing total BPA allocation. (Column 9 minus Column 5).

Federal Agency Customers of BPA
Within or Adjacent to BPA Preference Customers' Service Territory

Contract Federal Agency Customer	Preference Customer	Average MW[1/] Calendar Year (CY) 1978 [2/]	Percent of BPA Total Federal Agency Customer Load	Expiration Date
Air Force, Fairchild	Inland Power & Light	2.8	3.2	6/85
Bureau of Reclamation, Roza	Benton REA	3.3	3.7	8/88
DOE-Richland-300 Area	Richland, Washington	10.3	11.7	12/84
-FFTF[3/] & Midway 230	Benton PUD	30.6	34.7	12/84
Navy-Jim Creek	Snohomish Co. PUD	1.2	1.3	6/93
Bureau of Indian Affairs-Wapato	Benton REA	1.4	1.6	7/85
-Flathead	Missoula Electric Coop.	10.9	12.3	6/90
TOTAL		60.5	68.5	

Not Within or Adjacent to BPA Preference Customer Service Territory

Contract Federal Agency Customer	Local Utility	Average MW[1/] Calendar Year (CY) 1978	Percent of BPA Total Federal Agency Customer Load	Expiration Date
Bureau of Mines, Albany	Pacific Power & Light	.8	.9	12/85
Navy-Bangor	Puget Sound Power & Light	12.1	13.7	1/84
-Bremerton	Puget Sound Power & Light	14.9	16.9	7/90
TOTAL		27.8	31.5	
BPA TOTAL FEDERAL AGENCY SERVICE		88.3	100.0	

1/ Average megawatts are determined by dividing megawatthours by the number of hours in a specific period (in this case, a calendar year).

2/ Data available by calendar year only

3/ Reflects partial development of Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) Full load development is not expected until 1982.

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Direct Service Industrial (DSI) Customers of BPA Within or Adjacent to BPA Preference Customers' Service Territory

DSI Customer 1/	Preference Customer	Average MW 2/ Calendar Year (CY) 1978 3/	Percent of BPA Total DSI Load	Contract Expiration Date
Alcoa-Vancouver	Clark Co. PUD #1	228.1	7.2	6/87
Alcoa-Wenatchee	Chelan Co. PUD #1	215.7	6.8	6/87
Anaconda-Columbia Falls	Flathead Electric Coop.	329.7	10.4	9/87
Intalco-Ferndale	Whatcom Co. PUD #1	421.8	13.3	10/84
Kaiser-Spokane	Inland Power & Light	434.9	13.7	10/86
Kaiser-Tacoma	Tacoma, Washington	149.9	4.7	10/86
Kaiser-Trentwood	Inland Power & Light	53.4	1.7	10/86
Martin-Marietta-The Dalles	Northern Wasco PUD	166.5	5.3	2/88
Martin-Marietta-Goldendale	Klickitat Co. PUD #1	205.7	6.5	2/88
Reynolds-Longview	Cowlitz Co. PUD #1	406.5	12.8	12/86
Carborundum-Vancouver	Clark Co. PUD #1	26.6	.8	12/85
Georgia Pacific-Bellingham	Whatcom Co. PUD #1	7.2	.2	7/84
Oremet-Albany	Consumers Power, Inc.	4.3	.2	5/88
Stauffer-Silver Bow	Vigilante Electric Coop.	50.2	1.6	4/88
TOTAL		2700.5	85.2	

Not Within or Adjacent to BPA Preference Customer Service Territory

DSI Customer	Local Utility	Average MW 2/ Calendar Year (CY) 1978	Percent of BPA Total DSI Load	Contract Expiration Date
Crown Zellerbach-Port Townsend	Puget Sound Power & Light	8.4	.3	8/83
Hanna Nickel-Riddle	Pacific Power & Light	88.2	2.8	6/90
Pacific Carbide	Portland General Elec.	7.2	.2	9/91
Pennwalt	Portland General Elec.	41.1	1.3	12/85
Reynolds-Troutdale	Portland General Elec.	264.0	8.3	12/86
Union Carbide	Portland General Elec.	15.5	.5	5/81
Alcoa-Addy	Washington Water Power	45.9	1.4	6/87
TOTAL		470.3	14.8	
BPA TOTAL DSI SERVICE		3170.8	100.0	

1/ Alumax excluded. BPA contractually committed to provide power. Plant yet to be constructed. If constructed, it would presumably be in Umatilla Electric Cooperative Service territory.

2/ Average megawatts are determined by dividing megawatthours by the number of hours in a specific period (in this case, a calendar year).

3/ Data available by calendar year only.

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COMPARISON OF PROPOSED AND ALTERNATIVE ALLOCATION POLICIES

ALLOCATION ISSUES	CONTINUATION OF EXISTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES	PROPOSED AND ALTERNATIVE ALLOCATION POLICIES					
		Alternative #1	Alternative #2	Alternative #3 (Proposal)	Alternative #4	Alternative #5	Alternative #6
1. Customers Served							
A. Presently served preference customers	Entitled to preference and priority	same[1/]	same	same	same	same	same
B. New qualified preference applicants	No power available until contracts expire and/or new resources become available	Not served	500 MW load assumed	3,000 MW load assumed	Not served	1,500 MW load assumed	1,500 MW load assumed
C. Presently served Federal Agencies	BPA will serve total load	Served by local utility; energy associated with 35 MW peak load served by preference customers eligible for allocation	Total load served by BPA	Served by local utility; the entire load served by preference customers eligible for allocation	Served by local utility; energy associated with 35 MW peak load served by preference customers eligible for allocation	same	same
D. Direct-service industries (DSIs, industries served directly by BPA)	BPA will continue to serve to extent energy available beyond needs of preference customers	Served by local utility; total DSI load served by preference customers eligible for allocation but subject to withdrawal	Served by local utility; total DSI load served by preference customers eligible for allocation	Served by local utility; base 2 quartiles of DSI load served by preference customers eligible for allocation	Served by local utility; energy associated with 35 MW peak load served by preference customers eligible for allocation	Served by local utility; total DSI load served by preference customers eligible for allocation	Served by local utility; total DSI load served by preference customers eligible for allocation but subject to withdrawal
2. Customer-Owned Resources	Resources are used as scheduled in the PNUCC "Blue Book" April 23, 1979	1975-76 assured resources as used in present contract for hydro allocation	X[2/]	See footnote 3	All assured resources committed to serve load before BPA allocation	All hydro resources constructed prior to 75-76 must be committed to serve load before BPA allocation	X
3. End-Use Loads Served	No distinction made	same	same	No new or expanding single load which equals or exceeds 10 average MW in any year or in a 3-year period is eligible for allocation	Priority for rural and domestic; withdrawable from all other loads	same	same
4. Amount of Firm Energy Available for Sale							
A. Hydro Plants	Based on critical water flow	same	same	same	same	same	same
B. Thermal Plants	60 percent plant factor first year of operation; 75 percent thereafter	60 percent plant factor first year of operation; 70 percent thereafter	X	X	X	X	X
C. Reserves	Maintain a capacity reserve as part of the firm energy sale equal to 25 percent of DSI total load.	System reserves sold as separate class of power to preference customers	X	X	X	X	X
5. Durations and Terms of Allocation	All existing contracts run to expiration; contracts with presently served customers would be renewed.	As contracts expire, new agreements written so that all contracts expire on 9/20/94	X	New 20-year contracts offered; all contracts will terminate on July 1, 2001; provide 2 years advance notice of of each preference customer's allocation on July 1 (e.g., on July 1, 1983, for OY 1985)	New 20-year contracts offered effective July 1, 1983, or when executed; all contracts will expire June 30, 2003	X	X
6. Minimum Allocation	25 average MW minimum continued to presently served preference customers' whose contracts are extended	25 average MW thru September 20, 1994, none thereafter for presently served preference customers only	X	25 average MW thru June 30, 1991, none thereafter for presently served preference customers only	25 average MW thru September 20, 1994, none thereafter for presently served preference customers only	No minimum allocation	X
7. Grades of Power	Firm energy allocated	Firm energy and system reserves allocated	X	X	X	X	X
8. Load Determination and Resource Availability	Preference customers estimates reviewed and approved by BPA	same	same	same	same	same	same
9. Rates	Separate Policy Matter	same	same	same	same	same	same
10. Conservation	Separate Policy Matter	Customer must immediately design a conservation program to achieve a 15 percent savings of what its energy requirements would otherwise have been absent a program in OY 1980-90 or sooner, or an effective conservation program which can be implemented by the utility. If the program is not satisfactory, customer is not eligible for additional allocation. If savings of more than 15 percent, allocation may be increased by 1 percent for each 1 percent over 15 percent in the operating year in which excess savings are realized.	X	X	X	X	X

1/-A "same" indicates no departure from the "Continuation of Existing Policies and Practices" Alternative.
2/-An "X" indicates no departure from the previous alternative.
3/-As of July 1, 1983, all generating resources owned or purchased (including those withdrawn or withdrawable) which are equal to or less costly than BPA firm energy are to be used in customer's own system. Such resources will affect the customer's base allocation, if any. All other resources will be made available at cost first to BPA, second to BPA's preference customers, and third to other regional entities. If their resources are disposed of in a different manner, the amount of the BPA allocation will be reduced by the amount of the resource sold.

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Exhibit

Section 22—General Contract Provisions Attached to Existing Power Sales Contracts

"(i) the larger of (A) 25,000 average kilowatts of energy (219 million kilowatt-hours), or (B) the amount, for the Contract Year commencing July 1, 1975 (Contract Year 1976), of the Purchaser's system firm energy load, less the assured energy capability of the Purchaser's resources, excluding from such assured energy capability the energy supplied by the Administrator to the Purchaser's system under the Hanford Exchange Agreement and the Canadian Entitlement Exchange Agreement; *provided however,* that if the Purchaser has available to it a hydroelectric resource which operated to supply a portion of its system loads in the Contract year commencing July 1, 1974, the Purchaser's allocation for each Contract Year commencing on or after July 1, 1983, shall be reduced by the amount, if any, by which the assured energy capability, as determined by the Administrator, for such resource in such Contract Year exceeds the assured energy capability, as determined by the Administrator, for such resource in Contract Year 1976;

"(ii) an amount of Firm Energy determined by multiplying 1881.8 average megawatts, the amount of Firm Energy determined to be available to the Administrator for each Contract Year from the Trojan Project and from Washington Public Power Supply System's Nuclear Projects Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ("Thermal Plants"), by a fraction whose numerator is the difference between the Purchaser's system firm energy load for the Contract Year prior to the effective date of the notice of insufficiency, and for the Contract Year 1976, and whose denominator is the sum of the differences in system firm energy loads for such Contract Years for all of the Administrator's Northwest preference customers having power sales contracts with the Administrator which contain a provision similar to this provision; *provided however,* that the determination of the Purchaser's system firm energy load for the Contract Year prior to the effective date of the notice of insufficiency used in the above computation shall not exceed 103 percent of the Purchaser's estimated system firm energy load for such Contract Year specified in the Purchaser's estimate furnished the Administrator as of December 31, 1973; *provided further,* that for applicable contract years the 1881.8 average megawatts specified above shall be either increased by the amount the Administrator determines is available to the Administrator through addition Net Billing Agreements from other thermal projects, including Centralia and Boardman (Pebble Springs), or decreased by the amount the Administrator determines is withdrawn from Trojan; and

"(iii) an amount of Firm Energy determined by subtracting the Purchaser's Canadian Entitlement energy, prior to any exchange made pursuant to section 5(c) of the Canadian Entitlement Exchange Agreement, for such Contract Year beginning one year after the notice of insufficiency becomes effective, from the Purchaser's entitlement for Canadian Entitlement energy, prior to any exchange pursuant to section 5(c) of the Canadian Entitlement Exchange Agreement, in the Contract Year which begins the date the notice of insufficiency becomes effective.

"The Purchaser's allocation, determined pursuant to subsection (a)(1), shall not be affected by the Purchaser's acquisition or reconstruction of electric power resources after June 30, 1976.

"(2) In addition to the amounts allocated to preference customers, including the Purchaser, pursuant to subparagraph (1)(i) above, the Administrator shall determine prior to July 1, 1978, the amount, if any, of firm energy load carrying capability available on the Federal System in the Contract Year 1976, which is available for allocation but which is not allocated to such customers pursuant to such paragraph (1)(i). The Purchaser's allocation for any Contract Year may be additionally increased by the Administrator, effective on written notice served not less than 90 days prior to such Contract Year, to reflect increases in Firm Energy that he determines can be made available hereunder. At least 90 days prior to either such allocation the Administrator shall make available to the Purchaser, for timely comment, the criteria he intends to use to make such allocation.

BPA believes that this proposed policy, if implemented, would serve the public interest and efficiently utilize and promote widespread use in the Pacific Northwest of Federal firm energy.

Dated: September 27, 1979.

Sterling Munro,

Administrator.

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